

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

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Charenton-le-Pont, 3 October 2022

Ms. Elaine Wood
Counsellor, Chargée d'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Delegation of Suriname to
UNESCO
94, rue du Ranelagh
75016 Paris

World Heritage List 2023 – Additional Information

Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery (Republic of Suriname)

Dear Ms. Elaine Wood,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of the “Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery” as a World Heritage property and an ICOMOS technical evaluation mission has visited the property to consider matters related to its protection, management and conservation, as well as issues related to its integrity and authenticity.

In order to allow us to further evaluate this property, we would be grateful if the State Party could provide us with additional information on the following points:

Authenticity

The importance of the archaeological site was the motive for conservation and restoration efforts at various points of its history. The way these activities were executed reflected the knowledge and standards of their time. The nomination dossier refers to the authenticity of the nominated property as “relatively high” (p. 14). ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide further information concerning the impact of recent or historic maintenance, conservation or restoration activities on the authenticity of the nominated property.

Documentation

ICOMOS notes that the photos supplied as part of the nomination dossier illustrate the two component parts of the nominated property with their immovable attributes and artefactual finds quite well. However, ICOMOS would be grateful if the State Party could inform whether there is a detailed inventory that registers all the gravestones with their inscriptions, wooden grave markers, brick house foundations, artefacts, etc. While inventories seem to exist for at least some of these elements, it is not clear if they exist for all of them, in what format and if the inventories / data bases are in possession of the Jodensavanne Foundation.

Boundaries

The boundaries of the two component parts of the nominated property are clearly marked on the maps

supplied by the State Party and described in the nomination dossier. However, it is not clear if all relevant attributes are included within the nominated areas. The nomination dossier only indicates that “a significant proportion of the attributes” which express the proposed Outstanding Universal Value are included (p. 14). On the maps, it looks as if at least one of the mentioned attributes, the dock at Nassy’s Landing, is located in the buffer zone of the Jodensavanne settlement component part. ICOMOS would appreciate any information concerning further elements / attributes of relevance to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value outside of the nominated areas and the reasons for their exclusion. It would also be important to know if the extension of the cemeteries (e.g. graves without markers or stones, nomination dossier, p. 69) is sufficiently well known to allow the delimitation of the property’s component parts at this point. It is stated that the boundaries “follow natural and manmade features” (p. 142). However, ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide more information concerning the rationale for the delineation of the component parts of the nominated property (for example in relation to the river bank, the general topography, etc.).

Buffer zones

The buffer zones are strips of fifty meters around the two component parts of the nominated property. ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could explain the rationale behind the delineation of the buffer zones. What are the legal implications and their differences between the nominated areas, the buffer zones, and the surrounding areas (outside the buffer zones)? ICOMOS notes that the State Party does not consider the threat of development pressure to be a serious cause of concern. However, this seems to be, at least partly, due to and depending on a “Gentleman’s Agreement between the Chelius family, the Village Council of Redi Doti and Jodensavanne Foundation that no further developments should take place towards the buffer zone” (p. 178). ICOMOS would appreciate further information on the implementation of this agreement.

Factors affecting the property and monitoring

The section of the nomination dossier that describes the factors affecting the property mentions human, physical, chemical and biological challenges, some of which are directly linked to environmental aspects (climate, flora and fauna etc.). However, the list of indicators proposed for monitoring the state of conservation of the nominated property does not seem to reflect the whole spectrum of possible threats or challenges. The indicators should not only record damages the nominated property already suffered, but should also help to prevent negative impacts on the two component parts (e.g. the fragmentation of a stone slab). Could the State Party provide ICOMOS with additional information in this regard?

Research and archaeological investigation

The nomination dossier mentions important historic, conservation and archaeological investigation at the nominated property. Some remarks are made in the nomination dossier concerning, for example, future Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and archaeological explorations. The management plan contains an action plan (Appendix XI) that has a section on research, but is very general. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide information on whether a formal research plan with clear short, medium and long-term research objectives has been established for the nominated property.

Ownership

ICOMOS would appreciate further information on the status of the ownership of the land surrounding the nominated property, and what type of land use is foreseen / allowed by existing state or local plans.

Funding

Finally, ICOMOS notes that the funding for the nominated property is described as coming mainly from the ticket sales, but that the income is “far from sufficient” and has to be supplemented with irregular donations (p. 203). ICOMOS would like to know if there are measures to improve the budget security in the future and what they are.

We would be grateful if you could provide **ICOMOS** and the **UNESCO World Heritage Centre** with the above information by **Monday 7 November 2022 at the latest**.

ICOMOS appreciates that the timeframe for providing this additional information is short. Brief responses are required at this stage, and can be discussed further with the State Party if needed during the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel.

We look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

Please note that the State Party shall submit a copy of the additional information to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and a copy to ICOMOS so that it can be formally registered as part of the nomination dossier.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Gwenaëlle Bourdin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to	Jodensavanne Foundation
	Suriname Built Heritage Foundation
	Suriname National Commission for UNESCO
	UNESCO World Heritage Centre

World Heritage List 2023 – Additional Information

Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery (Republic of Suriname)

AUTHENTICITY

The importance of the archaeological site was the motive for conservation and restoration efforts at various points of its history. The way these activities were executed reflected the knowledge and standards of their time. The nomination dossier refers to the authenticity of the nominated property as “relatively high” (p. 14). ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide further information concerning the impact of recent or historic maintenance, conservation or restoration activities on the authenticity of the nominated property.

Reaction of the State Party

The impact of recent or historic maintenance, conservation or restoration activities on the authenticity of the nominated property is mentioned and explained in detail in the nomination dossier (p. 143-147). Ongoing maintenance work is based on advice of specialists and done with great care to the original materials and substance and do not compromise the authenticity of the nominated property.

DOCUMENTATION

ICOMOS notes that the photos supplied as part of the nomination dossier illustrate the two component parts of the nominated property with their immovable attributes and artefactual finds quite well. However, ICOMOS would be grateful if the State Party could inform whether there is a detailed inventory that registers all the gravestones with their inscriptions, wooden grave markers, brick house foundations, artefacts, etc. While inventories seem to exist for at least some of these elements, it is not clear if they exist for all of them, in what format and if the inventories / data bases are in possession of the Jodensavanne Foundation.

Reaction of the State Party

The Jodensavanne Foundation possesses not one, but several detailed inventories regarding different elements of the nominated property. With regard to the cemeteries, the scientific publications “Remnant Stones - The Jewish Cemeteries of Suriname: Epitaphs” (volume I) and “Remnant Stones – The Jewish Cemeteries and Synagogues of Suriname: Essays” (volume II), are the result of extensive surveys and documentation of the cemeteries of the nominated component parts (Jodensavanne Beth Haim, Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Afro-Creole Cemetery). The Jodensavanne Foundation has been the leading entity in the execution of these cemetery surveys and inventories. Both books are in possession of the Foundation and are frequently used as a reference work. Volume I contains the Jewish names of all the deceased, cause of death, occupations, distinctive titles and group membership, place names, poetic verses, sepulchral art (iconography by age, gender & year), and languages. Volume II at the other hand contains the inventory of the Afro-Creole Cemetery. All maps of the surveyed cemeteries are in possession of the Jodensavanne Foundation both digital as in hard copy. Furthermore, the archive of the Foundation holds in hard copy (spreadsheet) the data of the 1998 cemetery inventory registering the grave slabs (name of the deceased, stone type, condition of tomb, condition of inscription, Hebrew date, Christian date, decorative imagery etc.) as well as statistics regarding material of the stone, tomb size, no. of tombs with decorative imagery, carving techniques, cardinal orientation of the slabs, etc. The Foundation also holds a digital photo archive

of all images of grave slabs documented during the Tomb Photographic Survey as part of the cemetery surveys. It is important to mention that these volumes are available to the public and can be ordered at Amazon.com. In due time, the Jodensavanne Foundation will publish with permission of the publisher and authors an online version of the documentation of Suriname's oldest survival Jewish burial grounds like the online database of the Jamaican Jewish Cemeteries [Cemetery Database — Jamaican Jewish Cemeteries Preservation Fund \(jicpf.org\)](http://CemeteryDatabase—JamaicanJewishCemeteriesPreservationFund(jicpf.org)) for those who are unable to visit Suriname and or want to know more about their ancestral history.

With regard to the remnants of brick house foundations (village remains) the Jodensavanne Foundation made an inventory in 2014 based on earlier (1998-2002) inventories of Mike Becker and Philip Dikland (p. 50-51 of the nomination dossier). The Foundation's inventory is reflected in Map JAS 7, p. 31 and figure 180, p. 232 of the nomination dossier).

As for inventories of artefacts, the Jodensavanne Foundation possesses detailed inventories (in excel spreadsheets) of the artefacts found at the Military Post of Jodensavanne (Kankantrie Site), of surface finds and shovel test pits at the Abraham Garcia Wijngaarde Lane, all collected during the 2015-2016 Archaeological Field School at Jodensavanne. Furthermore, the Foundation will possess by the end of the year an archaeological research report containing a detailed inventory of artefacts found during the archaeological excavation of the foundation of House de Meza. Presently, the archaeologists are completing their report. A selection of relevant artifacts in relation to their context will be on display to the public through a permanent exposition at Jodensavanne.

The Foundation also holds the data of an inventory of natural springs located within and outside the nominated component parts. The springs were surveyed by the Foundation in 2021 and are mapped on p.236-237 of the nomination dossier. The format through which the coordinates can be accessed is a kmz-file which can be loaded in Google Earth Pro.

Finally, the Foundation holds a large collection of illustrations (historic and contemporary images, (historic) maps, paintings, drawings etc. of the nominated property. These are mostly in digital form.

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the two component parts of the nominated property are clearly marked on the maps supplied by the State Party and described in the nomination dossier. However, it is not clear if all relevant attributes are included within the nominated areas. The nomination dossier only indicates that “a significant proportion of the attributes” which express the proposed Outstanding Universal Value are included (p. 14). On the maps, it looks as if at least one of the mentioned attributes, the dock at Nassy's Landing, is located in the buffer zone of the Jodensavanne settlement component part. ICOMOS would appreciate any information concerning further elements / attributes of relevance to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value outside of the nominated areas and the reasons for their exclusion. It would also be important to know if the extension of the cemeteries (e.g. graves without markers or stones, nomination dossier, p. 69) is sufficiently well known to allow the delimitation of the property's component parts at this point. It is stated that the boundaries “follow natural and manmade features” (p. 142). However, ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide more information concerning the

rationale for the delineation of the component parts of the nominated property (for example in relation to the river bank, the general topography, etc.).

Reaction of the State Party

*The statement “The property is of sufficient size to include a significant proportion of the attributes which express its Outstanding Universal Value, but also to add new historical information based on archival research and ongoing archaeological research in the component parts that make up the property as well as in their respective buffer zones” (p. 14 nomination dossier), has been misinterpreted. What actually is meant, is that the nominated property includes all attributes that are **presently known** and identified. However, there are within the limits of the nominated areas undoubtedly more attributes to be discovered in the future as archaeological and archival research progresses over time, since we are dealing with an archaeological site. This means, that as for now the property includes a “significant proportion of the attributes”. Most probably, it will encompass over time other “hidden” attributes which archaeological research may reveal.*

According to the State Party there are currently no elements/attributes of relevance to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value outside of the nominated Jodensavanne settlement component part.
Reaction of the State Party: *The reason why the dock at Nassy’s Landing, became located in the buffer zone of the Jodensavanne settlement component part is due to the following. The dock is unmistakably part of the component part. What happened technically is, that the two riverside coordinates (A & B) on Map JAS 6 (p. 30, nomination dossier) of the component part actually should be in the river. Because the land surveyor was not able to place the official Government concrete land border markers in water to demarcate the property, the border markers were placed for practical reasons more land inwards, causing the dock to be located in the buffer zone as is presented in Map JAS 6. It is an omission, that will be corrected by using the two original river coordinates of the Jodensavanne settlement component part.*

At the other hand, it is obvious that there might be some elements and attributes of relevance to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value outside of the nominated Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part. The archaeological finds of the 2018 exploratory archaeological excavations executed downhill, (north-west of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery), recovered artifacts via surface surveying, shovel testing, and metal detecting. No actual remnants of structures or communal features, however, have been found (yet). In order to facilitate and ensure future archaeological research, the area north-west of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery will be added to the buffer zone. The village council is presently reviewing the extension of the buffer zone.

*With regard to the question “(...) if the extension of the cemeteries (e.g. graves without markers or stones, nomination dossier, p. 69) is sufficiently well known to allow the delimitation of the property’s component parts at this point”. **Reaction State Party:** The Jewish cemetery of Jodensavanne has been established on a sloping terrain and is bordered and simultaneously limited by valleys in the south and east (fig. 153, p.182 nomination dossier). The cemetery is a stone's throw from the remnants of the Rodiamento House to the west, while to the north is the Cordon Path. Above all, the cemetery was fenced according to the archives and as can be seen on fig. 51, p. 67 nomination dossier. So, there are physical limits or barriers that make it highly improbable that the cemetery would extend beyond the present boundaries or outside*

of the component part. Future cemetery surveys (see also research program) may detect new, unmarked graves or stones, but this would be only likely on open spaces within the confined space of the cemetery and thus, would completely be within the component part of the nominated property. Regarding the African-Creole Cemetery of Jodensavanne, this cemetery also has a confined space with spatial limits to the south and north (valleys), west (Sand pit) and east (Wijngaarde Graveyard). Like the Jodensavanne Beth Haim possible “new” graves without markers or stones can likely be detected via future cemetery surveys on open spaces within the existing limits of the cemetery and thus completely within the component part of the nominated property. With regard to the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part, the limits of the cemetery are well known as the cemetery has been surveyed many times including the extensive survey of 1998.

Regarding the statement: the boundaries “follow natural and manmade features” (p. 142, nomination dossier). **Reaction State Party:** This statement refers to a **general description** (not a detailed description) of the boundaries and in fact applies more to the Jodensavanne settlement component part and should have been defined more clearly. A more general description of the boundaries of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part is also given on p. 13, but the description should have been: “The Cassipora Creek Cemetery is surrounded by dense forest with the Cassipora Creek and the Suriname River located to the west, while the northern, southern and eastern surroundings are formed by hills and valleys” instead of “The Cassipora Creek Cemetery is surrounded by dense forest and is bordered to the west by the Cassipora Creek and the Suriname River, while the northern, southern and eastern borders are formed by hills and valleys”.

With regard to the rationale behind the delineation of the component parts of the nominated property. **Reaction State Party:** As stated on p. 142 of the nomination dossier, the boundaries of the component parts “(...) are based on historical information derived from antique prints, maps, descriptions, archival research, inventories and archaeological remnants”. As for the Jodensavanne settlement component part, the delineation is determined by boundaries of adjacent land properties: to the north, the boundary with the former plantation Gelderland (now part of the Indigenous Land of Redi Doti). Plantation Gelderland begins at the opposite bank of the Post Creek. To the south, the delineation is determined partly by the boundary of the adjacent Lot of Indigenous Land in use by the Chelius family (Jodensavanne River Resort). Other factors that determined the delineation are the limits with the Suriname River to the west; and to the east, the main road to Pierrekondre/Kumbasi and Redi Doti villages. Since the component part lies within Indigenous territory, its boundaries (including the buffer zone) have been established and acknowledged by mutual agreement between the Village Council of Redi Doti and the Board of the Jodensavanne Foundation (p. 142). Lastly, the delineation also has been based on earlier land surveyor’s maps dating back to 1975, in which the boundaries of the Jodensavanne settlement component part were set and approved by the State Surveyor (back then, the Colonial Surveyor).

Concerning the delineation of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part the following. The nominated component part is a cemetery of about 1 ha located on a forested hill top. Its delineation is purely based on the limits of the cemetery as measured and researched during the comprehensive cemetery site survey of 1998. The delineation of the cemetery has a rectangular form since the cemetery was measured by its length and width to make sure that all graves are within the boundaries of the cemetery. We are dealing here with a limited cemetery space on a hilltop that is being nominated as a component part. As mentioned

on p. 44-45 of the nomination dossier, the cemetery has been surveyed several times and no graves have been found to be located downhill or in the valleys or in the lower area towards the river.

BUFFER ZONES

The buffer zones are strips of fifty meters around the two component parts of the nominated property. ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could explain the rationale behind the delineation of the buffer zones. What are the legal implications and their differences between the nominated areas, the buffer zones, and the surrounding areas (outside the buffer zones)? ICOMOS notes that the State Party does not consider the threat of development pressure to be a serious cause of concern. However, this seems to be, at least partly, due to and depending on a “Gentleman’s Agreement” between the Chelius family, the Village Council of Redi Doti and Jodensavanne Foundation that no further developments should take place towards the buffer zone” (p. 178). ICOMOS would appreciate further information on the implementation of this agreement.

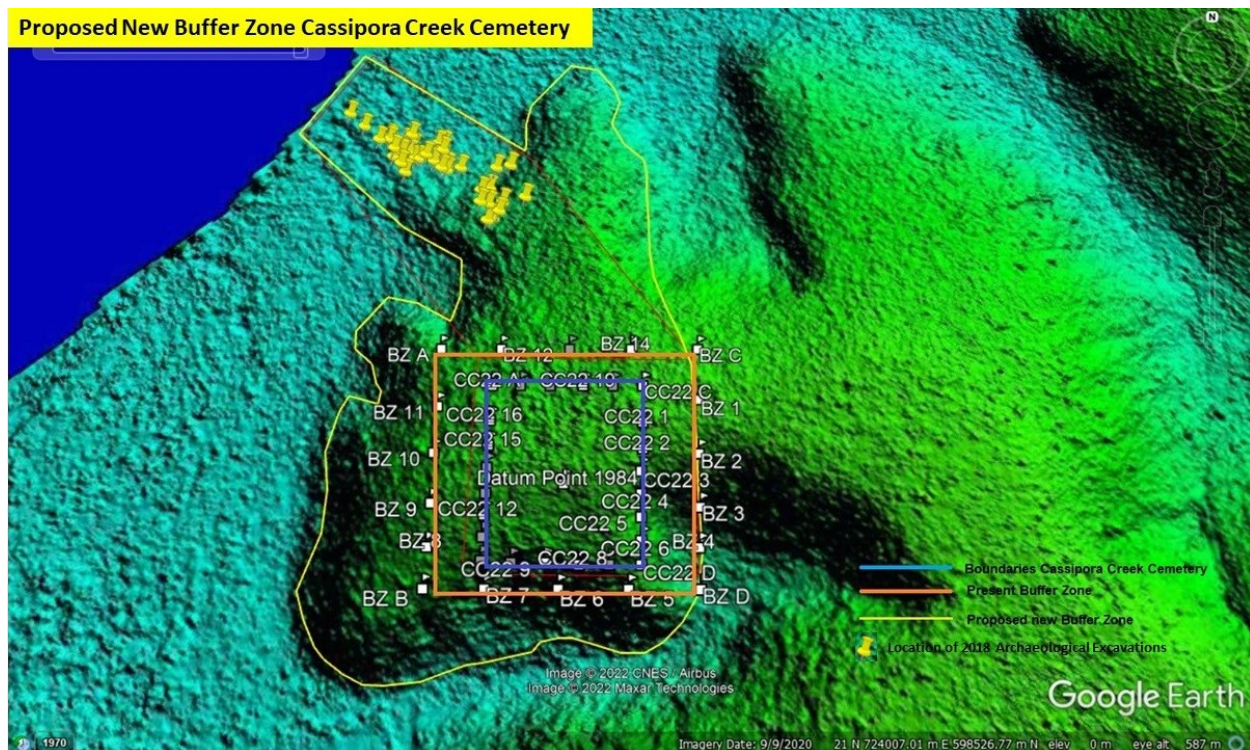
Reaction of the State Party

Only the Jodensavanne settlement component part has a buffer zone comprising of a strip of fifty meters around the component part, which had been agreed upon long ago with the Indigenous Village Council to prevent agricultural pressures towards the component part. The buffer zone has since then been respected by the Indigenous people. As of 2008 the boundary of the buffer zone has been reaffirmed in the multi-year Memorandum of Cooperation with the Jodensavanne Foundation.

To not impair the visual integrity of the Jodensavanne settlement component part, the State Party recently took an important step towards the protection of the views to and from the component part by issuing a request to designate the green stretch of land across the nominated component part, see image below (the land of the state owned former plantation Horeb and the island in the Suriname River), as a “special protected forest” according to the 1992 Forest Management Act (S.B. 1992 No. 80, Wet Bosbeheer). This formal request was done on 25 October 2022 by the minister of Education, Science and Culture (Ref. No. M-1918) to the minister of Land Policy and Forest Management. The intention to do this was discussed earlier with the technical staff of the ministries of Land Policy and Forestry Management (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control, SBB) and Spatial Planning and Environment.



With regard to the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part, the buffer zone is between 15 and 30 meters depending on the side of the boundary. As already explained in the “boundaries” section, the delineation of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component is based on the limits of the cemetery as measured and researched during the comprehensive cemetery site survey of 1998. The delineation of the cemetery has a rectangular form since the cemetery was measured by its length and width to make sure that all graves are within the boundaries of the cemetery. As the delineation of the measured cemetery has a rectangular form, the buffer zone follows this same shape. However, the buffer zone of the component part will be extended towards the edges of the hill on which the cemetery is located and towards the Suriname River to facilitate and ensure future archaeological research of the historic Cassipora Creek settlement of the 1660’s. This enlargement is presently under review by the Village Council of Redi Doti.



With regard to the threat of development pressure from the side of the Jodensavanne River Resort towards the Jodensavanne settlement component part. **Reaction of the State Party:** Between the Chelius family (which actually does not own the land, but uses part of the Indigenous Land with consent of the Redi Doti Village), the Village Council of Redi Doti and the Jodensavanne Foundation exists a good understanding. The Agreement between the Chelius family, the Village Council of Redi Doti and Jodensavanne Foundation is still being respected and obeyed by all parties involved. The Village Council sees to it that no encroachment takes place. Besides, the boundaries of both the nominated component part as well as the buffer zone have been clearly demarcated in the field. There are no new developments to be mentioned other than that the neighboring River Resort (managed by the Chelius family) is a main provider of large groups of tourists to the nominated component part. All three parties eventually profit from this heritage tourism development.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY AND MONITORING

The section of the nomination dossier that describes the factors affecting the property mentions human, physical, chemical and biological challenges, some of which are directly linked to environmental aspects (climate, flora and fauna etc.). However, the list of indicators proposed for monitoring the state of conservation of the nominated property does not seem to reflect the whole spectrum of possible threats or challenges. The indicators should not only record damages the nominated property already suffered, but should also help to prevent negative impacts on the two component parts (e.g. the fragmentation of a stone slab). Could the State Party provide ICOMOS with additional information in this regard?

Reaction of the State Party

The list of indicators proposed for monitoring the state of conservation of the nominated property have been modified to include the whole spectrum of possible threats or challenges as described in section 4 and 6 of the nomination dossier (see table below). In table 9 of the nomination dossier (p. 196) a number of measures/actions have been summarized to prevent negative impacts on the two components. These are also mentioned on page 181 – 194 of the nomination dossier.

Table: Key Indicators for Monitoring State of Conservation

Indicators	Measurement	Method of measurement	Periodicity	(Preventive) Actions
Threats or challenges				
Development Pressures (Tourism, Agriculture, growth of village, Logging)	Occurrence , rate and degree of encroachment of pineapple farming, neighbouring leisure activities, logging etc. towards buffer zone and/or nominated component part.	Field and aerial survey	Monthly	Clear and effective demarcation of component parts and buffer zones; Enforcement of Memorandum of Cooperation; Frequent communication with village council and via Krutu's (village meetings).
Environmental Pressures (Human Factors, Visitor Behavior)	Increase of vandalism, littering	Field inspections, observations	Daily	Visiting Guidelines to minimize vandalism and other visitor impact; Signage to influence visitor behavior.
Natural disasters and risk preparedness Weathering processes, wood decay and degradation, and tree fall	Increase in the number of deteriorating wooden grave markers due to: Biological and chemical weathering, falling trees and visitor behaviour (vandalism).	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of wooden grave markers; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Insect pest control and conservation of wooden grave markers; Pruning of overhanging trees to allow more sunlight on the cemetery; Direct surroundings of the grave markers should be cleansed whereby organic material should be removed and savanna sand should be placed; Grave markers should carefully be placed vertically to avoid water or moisture to accumulate but rather run off quickly; Grave markers should be treated with a thin layer of paraffin or bee wax as a water sealer; Areas that are affected by fungi should be treated with fungicide. Termites and/or other insects should be terminated.
	Increase in the number of grave slabs with structural damage due to:	Condition survey: ¹ - visual inspections to	Annually	See below (preventive) actions for specific threats to grave slabs, wooden grave markers, brick structures and foundations.

¹ Note: Condition surveys are comprehensive assessments of the existing cultural heritage within the nominated property. They involve visual inspections to assess possible structural damage, failure, wear/tear of remnants of brick structures, headstones/wooden grave markers and tourism infrastructure. The surveys should provide recommendations for maintenance, repairs and improvement/prevention.

	Mechanical (physical), chemical and biological weathering, fallen trees and visitor behaviour (vandalism):	assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.		
	Tilting of grave slabs	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Tackle soil erosion; Leveling the ground under slabs by removing uneven soil or adding soil under slabs to become horizontal again and placing them on a thin, smaller concrete slab.
	Flaking or peeling of surface of grave slabs made of natural stone (blue stone)	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	None. Difficult to prevent or to resolve since it is a natural process.
	Fractures and joints in grave slabs made of natural stone (blue stone)	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Difficult to prevent or to resolve since it is in part a natural process. It can be slowed down or stabilized by leveling tilted grave slabs and placing them on a smaller concrete slab to ease pressure on stones. Stones should lay flat as possible on the ground.
	Lichens on grave slabs	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Leave lichens as they are. They are not detrimental to stones. In case lichens limit the readability of the epitaph removal with water and soft brush can be considered.
	Fading of epitaphs	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Timely documentation of epitaphs while they are still readable. Fading is a natural weathering process and difficult to prevent or to resolve.
	Carbonation of Marble grave slabs	Condition survey:	Annually	Carbonation is an irreversible process and difficult to resolve. Tilting the marble headstone, a bit to ease the runoff of

		- visual inspections to assess structural integrity of grave slabs; - photo comparison then & now.		rainwater may help little, but not for the deeper inscriptions.
	Uplifting of grave slabs and damage to wooden grave markers	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of wooden grave markers; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Regular tree inspections and timely removal of old, dead or dangerous overhanging trees.
	Disintegration of brick-lined graves	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of the grave; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Regular tree inspections and timely removal of old, dead or dangerous overhanging trees.
	Losing patina and natural oils of wooden grave markers	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of wooden grave markers; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Regular surface treatment.
	Increase in the structural damage to brick structures and foundations due to plant roots in plaster, tree fall or visitor behavior.	Condition survey: - visual inspections to assess structural integrity of brick structures and foundations; - photo comparison then & now.	Bi-annually	Visiting guidelines regulates visitor behavior, timely removal of plants and roots from brick structures, identification and removal of dead and/or dangerous overhanging trees.
	Condition of the site's risk or emergency preparedness and risk control.	Number of accidents on-site Number of tree fall	Monthly	Visual inspections assessing the physical condition of railings and outdoor stairs, identification of dead and/or dangerous overhanging trees, and assessments of forest fire risks; availability of basic emergency medical kits and certified first responders.
Opportunities or gains				

Town Plan and History of Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek component parts	Knowledge gained about the component parts Town Plan and history.	Via archaeological research and/or archival research, scientific literature.	On-going	Implementation of research program (archaeological, archival)
Number of Visitors	Increase in ticket sales (both residents and non-residents); Increase in tourist satisfaction Increase in revenue sharing with community	Counting tickets sold Visitor survey Percentage of ticket sales shared with community	Annually Biennially Annually	Improve marketing and promotion of the component parts
Visitor Amenities	Increase in the quality and quantity of visitor amenities.	Condition survey: - visual inspections assessing the physical condition; - photo comparison then & now.	Annually	Regular upgrading or rehabilitating of tourism infrastructure

RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The nomination dossier mentions important historic, conservation and archaeological investigation at the nominated property. Some remarks are made in the nomination dossier concerning, for example, future Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and archaeological explorations. The management plan contains an action plan (Appendix XI) that has a section on research, but is very general. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide information on whether a formal research plan with clear short, medium and long-term research objectives has been established for the nominated property.

Reaction of the State Party

A research plan has been established for the nominated property with short, medium and long-term research objectives (see table). Parts of the research plan will be carried out by the Jodensavanne Foundation assisted by archaeologists and volunteers, while other parts will be done in cooperation with Dutch funerary experts and students of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname/Department of History (Archaeological Field School). Furthermore, with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) it is presently being investigated whether an archaeological cooperation with the Israel's Antiquities Authority is possible. A follow-up meeting will be held shortly. Lastly, a project proposal has been submitted to the UNESCO Netherlands Funds-in-Trust to finance further archaeological excavations at the nominated property.

Research Program	Short-Term Objectives 2022	Medium-Term Objectives 2023 - 2025	Long-Term Objectives 2026 -2030
Surface collection of artifacts along river shore bordering Nassy's Landing (at low tide)	Collect information on material culture of inhabitants of Jodensavanne village via surface finds		

GPR Survey (non-invasive research) at Jewish Cemetery and Afro-Creole Cemetery		Investigate possible unmarked burials on open spaces at cemeteries	
Completion of archaeological excavation of House de Meza	Acquire contextual information, learn about residential history, and add the excavated foundation as a heritage tourism attraction		
Archaeological excavations of other brick foundations Jodensavanne Settlement incl. Military Post Jodensavanne		Better understanding of the village structure and of its inhabitants by reconstructing the past	Better understanding of the village structure and of its inhabitants by reconstructing the past
Research on soil erosion at Jewish Cemetery of Jodensavanne		Study different options to stabilize slabs, minimize soil erosion, and determine types of shadow trees for replanting	
Survey on stone material of grave slabs and iconography at Jewish Cemeteries of Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek		Acquire information on origins and type of stone material, development of Jewish funerary culture (incl. Iconography) and of conservation of material	
Further analysis of 2020 LiDAR Survey results		Analysis of LiDAR data will provide information for future archaeological research	Analysis of LiDAR data will provide information for future archaeological research
Archaeological Research to be supported by Israel's Antiquities Authority		Support archaeological research at Jodensavanne; onsite training of Surinamese archaeologists.	
Research program in cooperation with the Anton de Kom University of Suriname/Department of History		Provide archaeological data about the historical settlement; provide field teaching opportunities for students via Archaeological Field school, Field Methods course in archaeology and BA thesis research.	

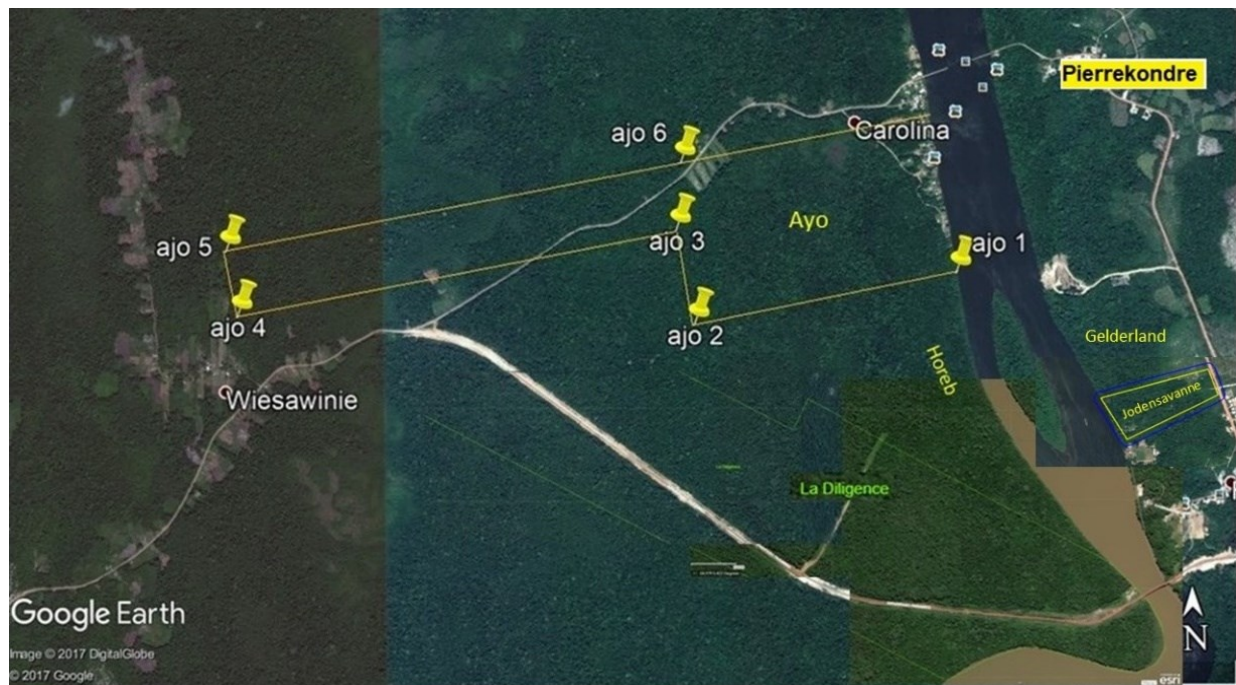
OWNERSHIP

ICOMOS would appreciate further information on the status of the ownership of the land surrounding the nominated property, and what type of land use is foreseen / allowed by existing state or local plans.

Reaction of the State Party

The land at the other side of the Suriname River directly across the nominated Jodensavanne settlement component part is state owned land. From south to north the land consists of former plantation La Diligence which is privately owned, followed by former plantation Horeb (state property) which is located right across the component part, and former plantations Ayo and Carolina (owned by their respective plantation boards). Both La Diligence and Horeb are uninhabited and completely forested. Ayo and Carolina are small settlements and are largely also forested. The low-lying and uninhabited forested island in the Suriname River in front of the component part is state-owned and cannot be issued for private use.

There are no foreseen state or local land use plans for La Diligence and Horeb. Ayo and Carolina are sparsely populated. Some descendants living in Paramaribo own second (vacation) houses.



The land to the north of the nominated Jodensavanne settlement component part is the former plantation Gelderland, which now is part of the Indigenous Land of the Redi Doti village. To the north of Gelderland starts the Indigenous Land of the Pierrekondre/Kumbasi Indigenous village. The land to the north-east and south-east of Pierrekondre/Kumbasi consists of pine apple farms. The ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, currently implements the FAO/EU funded “Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project (SAMAP)” which is supporting pine apple farmers of the pine apple cooperation Asajaka-Weno.

The land directly east of the component part is also Indigenous Land owned by the Redi Doti village. Land use directly bordering the buffer zone of the component part is limited and governed by the official agreement between the Village Council and the Jodensavanne Foundation. The boundaries of the Jodensavanne settlement component part have been determined mutually in the field and are respected by and have the consent of the Village Council. No encroachment via housing or agriculture is allowed and agreed.

The land directly to the south of the Jodensavanne settlement component part, is in fact also Indigenous land. The Chelius family uses a piece of this land with consent of the Village Council to manage a holiday resort, but they do NOT own the land.

The land of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part is state-owned land and has been issued in 2010 by the Government to the Jodensavanne Foundation with consent of the Redi Doti village board, while the surrounding area is Indigenous Land of the Redi Doti village. The component part is a relatively small patch within the Indigenous Land and has the shape of a square. There are no foreseen state or local land use plans for this area.

FUNDING

Finally, ICOMOS notes that the funding for the nominated property is described as coming mainly from the ticket sales, but that the income is “far from sufficient” and has to be supplemented with irregular donations (p. 203). ICOMOS would like to know if there are measures to improve the budget security in the future and what they are.

Reaction of the State Party

The funding for the daily operations for the nominated property is primarily based on ticket sales and is indeed insufficient to cover all operational costs. Therefore, as of November 1, 2022, the entrance fees for visitors have been increased (including the fees for mooring and parking) to improve the budget security. For instance, the fee for non-residents (the bulk of the visitors) have been doubled to reduce the deficit gap. Furthermore, personnel costs will be reduced by employing an additional number of six local indigenous persons as civil servants who will be responsible for daily maintenance at the nominated property. Presently, the procedure for their recruitment and appointment is almost completed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. Thus, these future civil servants of the ministry, will be specifically made available for the nominated property.

Furthermore, a request for government subsidy will be submitted by the end of January 2023 to the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture to help covering yearly operational costs of the nominated property. Until 2005 the Jodensavanne Foundation was granted a yearly subsidy from the central Government as a contribution to cover the operational costs.

Finally, it is important to mention that for projects with regard to conservation, research, renovation of visitor facilities, education and infrastructure, funding is still successfully acquired through project donor funding from the private sector, embassies active in Suriname and international agencies.

Suriname, 1 November 2022

World Heritage List 2023 – Additional Information II

Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery (Republic of Suriname)

Management

The nomination dossier mentions that "besides the legal protection system, there is also a traditional protection system reflected by the local Indigenous population being the traditional custodians of the site. Both systems are however not mutually exclusive but supplement each other" (page 148 of the nomination dossier). However, no further information is provided on the functioning of this traditional protection system. The ICOMOS Panel would be pleased if additional information could be provided on how the traditional protection system works. This information could include who is involved in the traditional protection system, what type of work is done and how it complements the protection of the nominated property.

Reaction of the State Party

The traditional protection system is applied for centuries by all tribal Indigenous people in the country, specifically by those of the Redi Doti village. It is not a formal, by law-imposed protection system. Indigenous peoples often live in areas that have been preserved the best, thanks in part to their sustainable and comprehensive lifestyle, which respects nature and the supernatural. They have an unparalleled traditional knowledge of diverse aspects of the relationship between human beings and nature, fostered and enriched over many generations.¹

This tribal preservation tradition supplements in a way the formal/legal system based on the 2002 Monuments Act. Over the centuries, after the component parts became desolated, the Indigenous did not loot or destroyed the sites, but respected the remnants in their territory. Although at times completely overgrown, several generations of locals were aware of the presents of the remains of the former Jewish towns and functioned as local guides to find the remnants. From the start of the Jodensavanne Foundation in 1971 local Indigenous community members have been involved in the management of the property. Lastly, the Village Board of Redi Doti has committed itself to the Management Plan of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site.

Budget

The ICOMOS Panel was concerned by the lack of an adequate and regular budget for maintenance, conservation and research for the nominated property. In its response to ICOMOS' letter requesting additional information, the State Party already outlined several ways to improve the situation in the future. The ICOMOS Panel would be most grateful if information could be given on any advances or updates in this matter.

Reaction of the State Party

As mentioned in the first response to ICOMOS' request for additional information, the increased entrance fees for visitors (including the fees for mooring and parking) are effective as of 1 November 2022 and are already having a positive effect in minimizing the budget gap. On 7th of February 2023 a formal request

¹ Baseline Report on the Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname, VIDS 2020.

for subsidy was submitted to the Government of Suriname, through the Minister of Education, Science and Culture to cover the yearly operational and management costs of the nominated property.

Development pressure and property boundaries

In its response to ICOMOS' letter requesting additional information, the State Party indicated that the land on which the River Resort is located is part of the Redi Doti village, and that the resort operators cannot act on their own. Nevertheless, the ICOMOS Panel considers that a written agreement with the operators of the River Resort might be needed to avoid future problems linked to site encroachment. The ICOMOS Panel welcomed the information on the approval of the revised buffer zone of the Cassipora Creek component part as well as explanations on the integration of Nassy's Landing in the boundaries of the Jodensavanne component part. ICOMOS would be grateful to receive a topographical map showing the revised area of the buffer zone, as well as a map showing the revised property boundary of the Jodensavanne settlement component part that includes Nassy's Landing. Furthermore, the ICOMOS Panel would be pleased to receive a topographical map of the entire nominated property with the types of land use permitted and prohibited in the area surrounding the property component parts (including the newly proposed "special protected forest" zone). The cartographic presentation of the zoning should be accompanied by a text explaining the land use restrictions and naming the legal basis for these restrictions.

Reaction of the State Party

A written agreement between the Jodensavanne Foundation, the operator of the River Resort (Melita Chelius) and the Village Board of Redi Doti has been signed on 8th February 2023 to avoid encroachment and to ensure recognition of the buffer zone (see annex). The Village Board sees to it that all provisions of this agreement are respected and performed by all three parties involved.

A map with the revised and enlarged buffer zone of the Cassipora Creek component part is annexed to this document as well as a map showing the revised property boundary of the Jodensavanne Settlement component part including the Nassy's Landing. Furthermore, a land use map of the entire nominated property with the types of land use permitted and prohibited in the area surrounding the property component parts (including the newly proposed "special protected forest" zone) is annexed as well as a land surveyor's map of the area across Jodensavanne to be designated as a "special protected forest".²

The accompanying text for this map:

The land use restrictions in the direct vicinity of the area surrounding the property component parts are basically forestry and pineapple farming. The Forest Management Act of 18 September 1992 regulates forestry activities in Suriname. It contains provisions regarding forest management, forest exploitation and the primary wood-processing sector. Illegal logging is forbidden and is a criminal offence. The enforcement of this Act is delegated to the Stichting Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht, SBB (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control), which has a very good satellite monitoring system with check points dispersed over the country. Near the Redi Doti Village there is a Forestry Monitoring Check Point

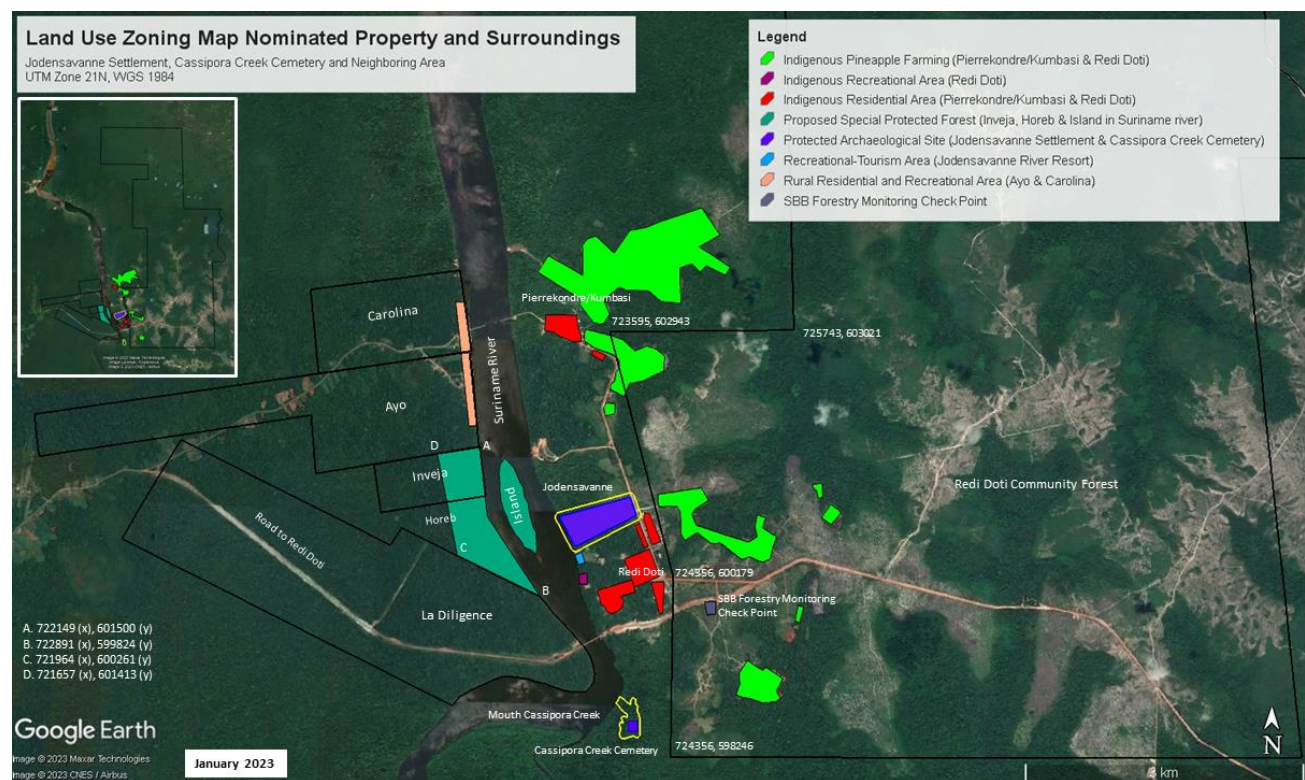
² The map has been submitted by the minister of Education, Science & Culture on 3 January 2023 (Ref. no. M-0011) to her colleague of the ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB). The map was requested by the ministry of GBB as a standard procedure to conduct a property ownership investigation in order to decide upon the request to designate the area as a special protected forest zone. The final decision is awaited.

where all logging trucks from further east (Mapane Area) are investigated. SBB-inspectors have special investigative powers to confiscate timber and fine violators of the law.

Pineapple farming is an important source of income for the Indigenous people in the Para region, however, no pineapple farming is allowed in the area directly surrounding the property component parts and their buffer zones. This restriction is governed by the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Jodensavanne Foundation and the Redi Doti Village Council.

Expansion of new housing in the Redi Doti Village, is also partly restricted, especially near the component part and its buffer zone. The restriction is governed by the aforementioned Memorandum of Cooperation. The Village Council sees to it that no encroachment of the buffer zone of the Jodensavanne settlement component part takes place. The boundaries of the component part and its buffer zone have been determined mutually in the field and are respected by village members and have the consent of the Village Council. Encroachments via housing, agriculture (pineapple farming) and recreational or leisure activities are not allowed.

Recreational and/or Tourism activities of the neighboring Jodensavanne River Resort towards the buffer zone is governed by the Agreement signed 8th February 2023, between the Jodensavanne Foundation, Ms. Melita Chelius (Jodensavanne River Resort) and the Village Board regarding buffer zone management (see annex).



Carrying capacity and tourism

The ICOMOS Panel notes that the number of visitors at the two component parts of the nominated property and their impact on the nominated property is being monitored. At present, the visitors do not seem to represent a threat. However, in order to address this issue in the future, the ICOMOS Panel recommends to conduct a study on the carrying capacity of the sites. The outcome of such a study should provide some guidance for the type and amount of tourism promotion that could be developed at the property. ICOMOS would like to know if such a study has already been conducted or if it is planned in the future. A National Strategic Tourism Plan 2018-2020, mentioned page 201 of the nomination dossier, identifies several potential tourism zones that include Jodensavanne within the District of Para. ICOMOS would be pleased to receive information on the status of this plan, whether it is being revised and how it will be related to the nominated property.

Reaction of the State Party

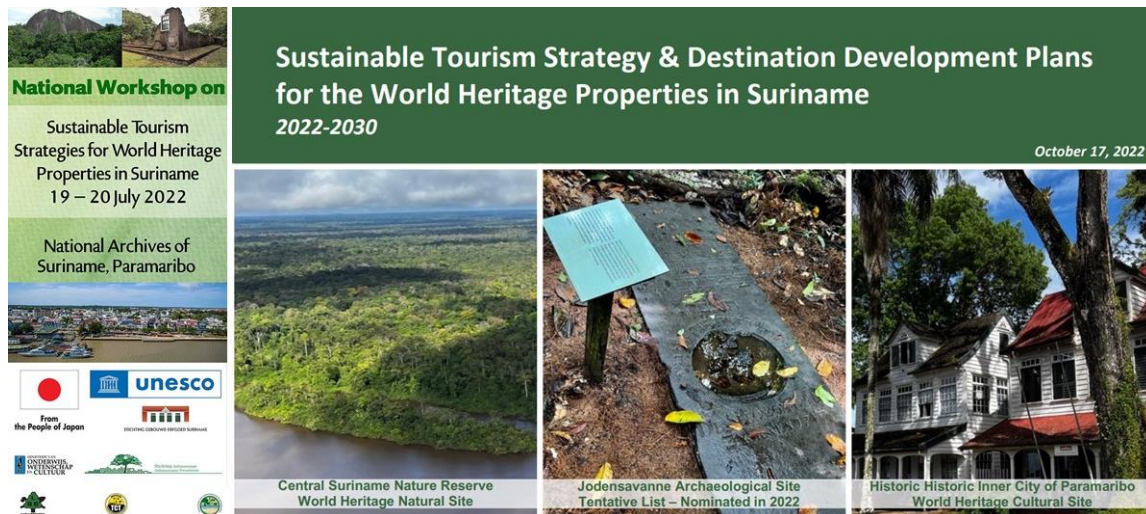
A graduate Tourism Management of the University of Applied Sciences (Hogeschool InHolland) is presently executing a study on the carrying capacity of the two component parts of the nominated property, as part of her graduation study. However, it is good to mention that one of the weaknesses of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site identified by a recently held UNESCO National Workshop organized in July 2022 on Sustainable Tourism Strategies Workshop for World Heritage Properties in Suriname (including the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site on the Tentative List)³, is that “by itself the site may not be strong enough of a tourism product for everyone”, indicating that also in future the number of visitors may tend to be limited. For this reason, it is proposed to establish a Regional Destination Management Organization (DMO) made up of the three communities surrounding the area of Jodensavanne to create a more comprehensive visitor experience that combines the site with other community attractions.

Regarding the National Strategic Tourism Plan (NSTP), the Plan is according to the Director of Tourism from 2018-2030, not from 2018-2020 as mistakenly has been mentioned in the nomination dossier. Twenty-one low hanging fruits have been identified in the NSTP of which the most important ones are the adoption of the Tourism Framework Act and the Suriname Tourism Authority Act which are presently under discussion in the National Parliament. One specific tourism niche market mentioned in the NSTP yet to be developed is the Jewish Tourist Niche, because of Suriname’s rich Jewish history and heritage. It is of importance to mention, that a World Bank financed Tourism Value Chain Analyses per district will be conducted in the first quarter of 2023. Based on this analysis a Strategic Tourism Plan will be developed for each district, including the Para District.

The Sustainable Tourism Strategy and Destination Development Plan for the Jodensavanne Archeological Site developed during the July 2022 Sustainable Tourism Strategies Workshop for World Heritage Properties in Suriname (including the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site on the Tentative List), will be integrated in the yet to be developed Strategic Tourism Plan of the Para District. Anticipating this, the Jodensavanne Foundation is already implementing parts of the Development Priorities mentioned above such as organizing field and study tours and preparing volunteer activities.

³ With financial support from the Japanese Government and technical cooperation from UNESCO World Heritage Center, the UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean, and the Tourism Consultant Solimar (Chris Seek), tourism and world heritage stakeholders in Suriname came together to develop a Sustainable Tourism Strategy & Destination Development Plans for the World Heritage Properties in Suriname (including the one on the Tentative List).

For the full text of the Sustainable Tourism Strategy and Destination Development Priorities of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site see the annexed document.



Visitor infrastructure

The Jodensavanne settlement component part is equipped with visitor installations, some of which are located near the plaza and the synagogue grounds. The ICOMOS Panel would be most grateful to receive information on whether considerations have been given to relocate these elements. Additional information would also be helpful on the potential existing visitor installations or planned to be implemented in the future at the Cassipora Cemetery component part.

Reaction of the State Party

At this very moment the visitor installations and tourism infrastructure near the village plaza and synagogue grounds undergo renovation and maintenance works. Relocation of these facilities at this point would not be effective. Sanitary compartments are needed both at the back and front of the Jodensavanne component part because of the long walking distance. Furthermore, the visitor's camp across the main visitor's attraction is a basic and open structure. It is meant for visitors (especially older people and disabled guests) to rest of the long haul from back to front. Relocation of these facilities can be considered in future and will depend on available funding. In this regard, the forthcoming carrying capacity study may also provide important suggestions.

At the Cassipora Creek Cemetery component part no additional visitor installations are foreseen in the near future. Currently, only an information board and a few small grave signage boards are present at the site.

Community participation

The ICOMOS Panel commends the State Party for the collaboration with the Redi Doti Village Council. It would also be helpful to know if any other groups of stakeholders might have an interest in being more closely involved in the management of the nominated property. ICOMOS would appreciate receiving information on any action undertaken or planned in the future to identify and include other interested

groups of stakeholders (for example, communities in the vicinity of the nominated property, as well as Jewish Surinamese and Afro-Surinamese groups) in the management of the property.

Reaction of the State Party

The following groups of stakeholders are already closely involved in the management of the nominated property and are also represented in the board of the Jodensavanne Foundation:

- *Two representatives of the Redi Doti Village Council*
- *Two representatives of the Government of Suriname (Ministry of Education Science & Culture)*
- *One community member of the plantation Ayo (also with roots in Jodensavanne)*
- *One community member of the plantation Carolina (also with roots in Jodensavanne)*

Furthermore, the Indigenous NGO Khoréro Móthóko Foundation of Redi Doti. With regard to the Surinamese Jewish community, the Chair of the Jewish community has stated during the ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission that the community does not have to be represented on the board per se, but that they would like to be informed about activities and projects, which is accordingly taking place.

Climate change and risk preparedness

Global climate change, which the nomination dossier mentions in connection with a higher number of tree falls, has increased extreme weather events all over the world. ICOMOS would appreciate receiving information on how the nominated property is being prepared against disaster risks, including - but not limited to - flooding, fires, strong winds and rain, etc. ICOMOS would also be pleased to receive information on whether a risk preparedness plan exists or if one is foreseen for the nominated property.

Reaction of the State Party

To mitigate disaster risks such as tree fall regular tree inspections are undertaken regularly. Old, dead or dangerous overhanging trees or branches are timely removed. However, this cannot prevent trees from falling especially during a strong gust of wind and rains, locally called “sibibusi”.

The risk of flooding is not eminent since both component parts of the nominated property are located on high ground (hills). The ruin of the Beraha VeSalom Esnoga and most remnants of the village plaza for instance, lie approximately 19 meters above river level. Flooding in the valley only seems to have appeared once during exceptional circumstances (high tide, heavy rainfall in combination with forced spilling of water at the hydro-power lake upstream of Jodensavanne). The area where the remnants of the military post Jodensavanne are located however does not flood since the structures have been built on man-made mounds.

Regarding fire, the visitor’s guidelines of the nominated property stipulates that it is forbidden to smoke or make a campfire in order to prevent fire. No burning of grass, weed and/or trees is allowed. At the moment, the nominated property does not have an integral risk preparedness plan. However, the management plan, the visitor’s guidelines as well as the key indicators for measuring the state of conservation of the property, provide ample attention to the aspect of preparedness against several disaster risks and how to prevent or mitigate them.

Suriname, 13 February 2023

APPENDIXES

Map JAS 4: Aerial Map of Location of Nominated Property: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery

Map JAS 7: Heritage Remains and Natural Features of Nominated Property: Jodensavanne Settlement

Map JAS 9: LiDAR Image of Nominated Property: Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Buffer Zone

Map JAS 10: Land Use Zoning Map Nominated Property and Surroundings: Jodensavanne Settlement, Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Neighboring Area

Map JAS 11: Land Use Zoning Map Nominated Property and Surroundings - Georeferenced Topographical layer in combination with Satellite Image: Jodensavanne Settlement, Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Neighboring Area

Land Surveyor's Map of the Area Across Jodensavanne to be designated as a "Special Protected Forest", dated 27th December 2022

Sustainable Tourism Strategy & Destination Development Plans for the World Heritage Properties (and Tentative List) in Suriname 2022-2030

Approval of the Extension of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery Buffer Zone, dated 3rd February 2023

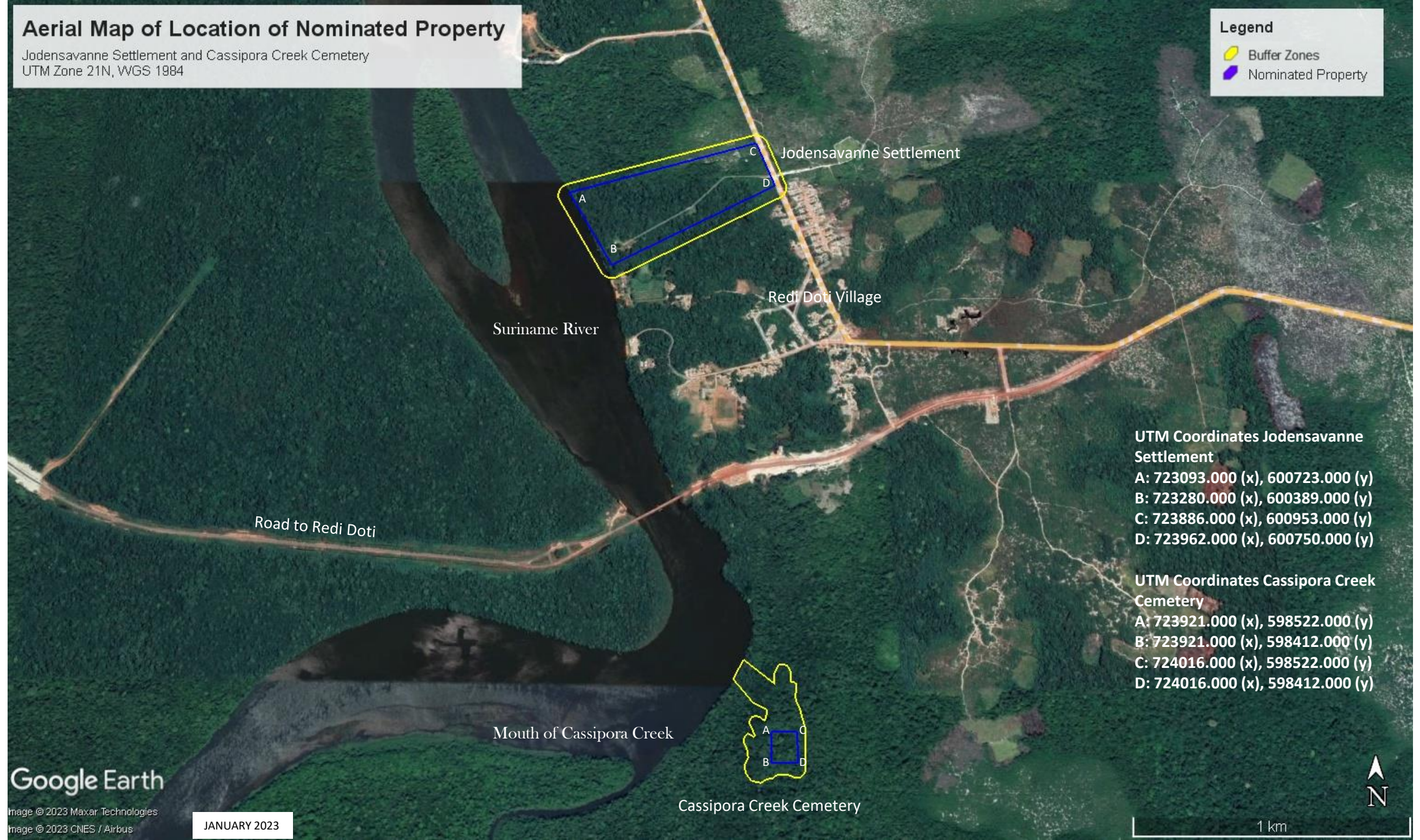
Agreement between the Jodensavanne Foundation, Melita Chelius (Jodensavanne River Resort) and Village Board of Redi Doti regarding Buffer Zone Management of Jodensavanne, dated 8th February 2023

Aerial Map of Location of Nominated Property

Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery
UTM Zone 21N, WGS 1984

Legend

- Buffer Zones
- Nominated Property



Jodensavanne Settlement

Redi Doti Village

Suriname River

Road to Redi Doti

Mouth of Cassipora Creek

Cassipora Creek Cemetery

UTM Coordinates Jodensavanne Settlement

A: 723093.000 (x), 600723.000 (y)
B: 723280.000 (x), 600389.000 (y)
C: 723886.000 (x), 600953.000 (y)
D: 723962.000 (x), 600750.000 (y)

UTM Coordinates Cassipora Creek Cemetery

A: 723921.000 (x), 598522.000 (y)
B: 723921.000 (x), 598412.000 (y)
C: 724016.000 (x), 598522.000 (y)
D: 724016.000 (x), 598412.000 (y)

Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus

JANUARY 2023

1 km

N

Heritage Remains and Natural Features of Nominated Property

Jodensavanne Settlement
UTM Zone 21N, WGS 1984

Legend

- Buffer Zone (11.8 ha)
- Nominated Property (23.8 ha)

Key for Heritage Features

1. Medicinal Spring
2. African-Creole Cemetery
3. Jodensavanne Beth Haim
4. Remnants Rodiamento House
5. Remnant brick foundation of house
6. Remnant brick foundation of kitchen
7. Remnant brick foundation of house
8. Remnant brick foundation House de Meza
9. Ruin Beraha VeSalom Synagogue
10. Remnant brick foundation of house
11. Remnant brick foundation Chief Rabbi's House
12. Inlet for boats
13. Remnant brick foundation of house
14. Inlet for boats
15. Inlet for boats
16. Remnant brick foundation of house
17. Possible Mikve
18. Remnant brick foundation of house
19. Remnant brick foundation of house
20. Remnant brick foundation of house at Celba Tree
21. Celba Tree
22. Inlet for boats
23. Post Creek
24. Military Repository
25. Nassy's Landing (Dock)
26. Celba Tree
27. Sand Pit
28. Wijngaarde Cemetery
29. Cordon Path
30. Water Spring
31. Water Spring

Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus

JANUARY 2023

300 m

LiDAR Image of Nominated Property

Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Buffer Zone
UTM Zone 21N, WGS 1984

UTM Coordinates Cassipora Creek Cemetery

A: 723921.000 (x), 598522.000 (y)

B: 723921.000 (x), 598412.000 (y)

C: 724016.000 (x), 598522.000 (y)

D: 724016.000 (x), 598412.000 (y)

Legend

- Buffer Zone (7.65 ha)
- Archaeological Finds (2018)
- Cassipora Creek Cemetery (1 ha)

UTM Coordinates Buffer Zone

723821.000 (x), 598785.000 (y) 723905.000 (x), 598357.000 (y)

723782.000 (x), 598713.000 (y) 723922.000 (x), 598359.000 (y)

723856.000 (x), 598626.000 (y) 723938.000 (x), 598369.000 (y)

723904.000 (x), 598602.000 (y) 723979.000 (x), 598372.000 (y)

723903.000 (x), 598579.000 (y) 724008.000 (x), 598361.000 (y)

723897.000 (x), 598561.000 (y) 724022.000 (x), 598361.000 (y)

723880.000 (x), 598576.000 (y) 724038.000 (x), 598373.000 (y)

723862.000 (x), 598579.000 (y) 724045.000 (x), 598390.000 (y)

723848.000 (x), 598574.000 (y) 724045.000 (x), 598467.000 (y)

723843.000 (x), 598564.000 (y) 724046.000 (x), 598536.000 (y)

723841.000 (x), 598552.000 (y) 724027.000 (x), 598610.000 (y)

723851.000 (x), 598533.000 (y) 724016.000 (x), 598630.000 (y)

723860.000 (x), 598510.000 (y) 724012.000 (x), 598659.000 (y)

723858.000 (x), 598504.000 (y) 724018.000 (x), 598673.000 (y)

723834.000 (x), 598516.000 (y) 724015.000 (x), 598700.000 (y)

723824.000 (x), 598506.000 (y) 723995.000 (x), 598703.000 (y)

723819.000 (x), 598488.000 (y) 723995.000 (x), 598744.000 (y)

723830.000 (x), 598465.000 (y) 723986.000 (x), 598761.000 (y)

723836.000 (x), 598432.000 (y) 723967.000 (x), 598769.000 (y)

723822.000 (x), 598400.000 (y) 723953.000 (x), 598766.000 (y)

723827.000 (x), 598375.000 (y) 723934.000 (x), 598728.000 (y)

723848.000 (x), 598349.000 (y) 723936.000 (x), 598696.000 (y)

723880.000 (x), 598343.000 (y)

Suriname River

Cassipora Creek Cemetery

Google Earth

January 2023

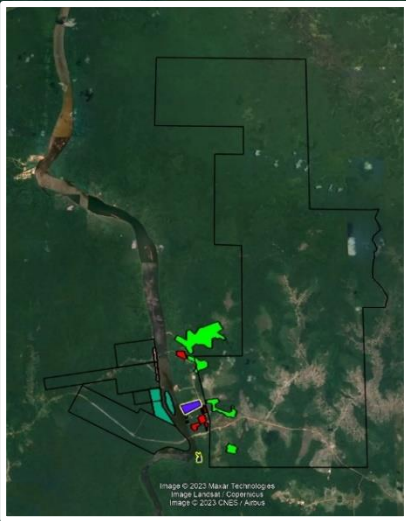
Image © 2022 CNES / Airbus
Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies



100 m

Land Use Zoning Map Nominated Property and Surroundings

Jodensavanne Settlement, Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Neighboring Area
UTM Zone 21N, WGS 1984



Legend

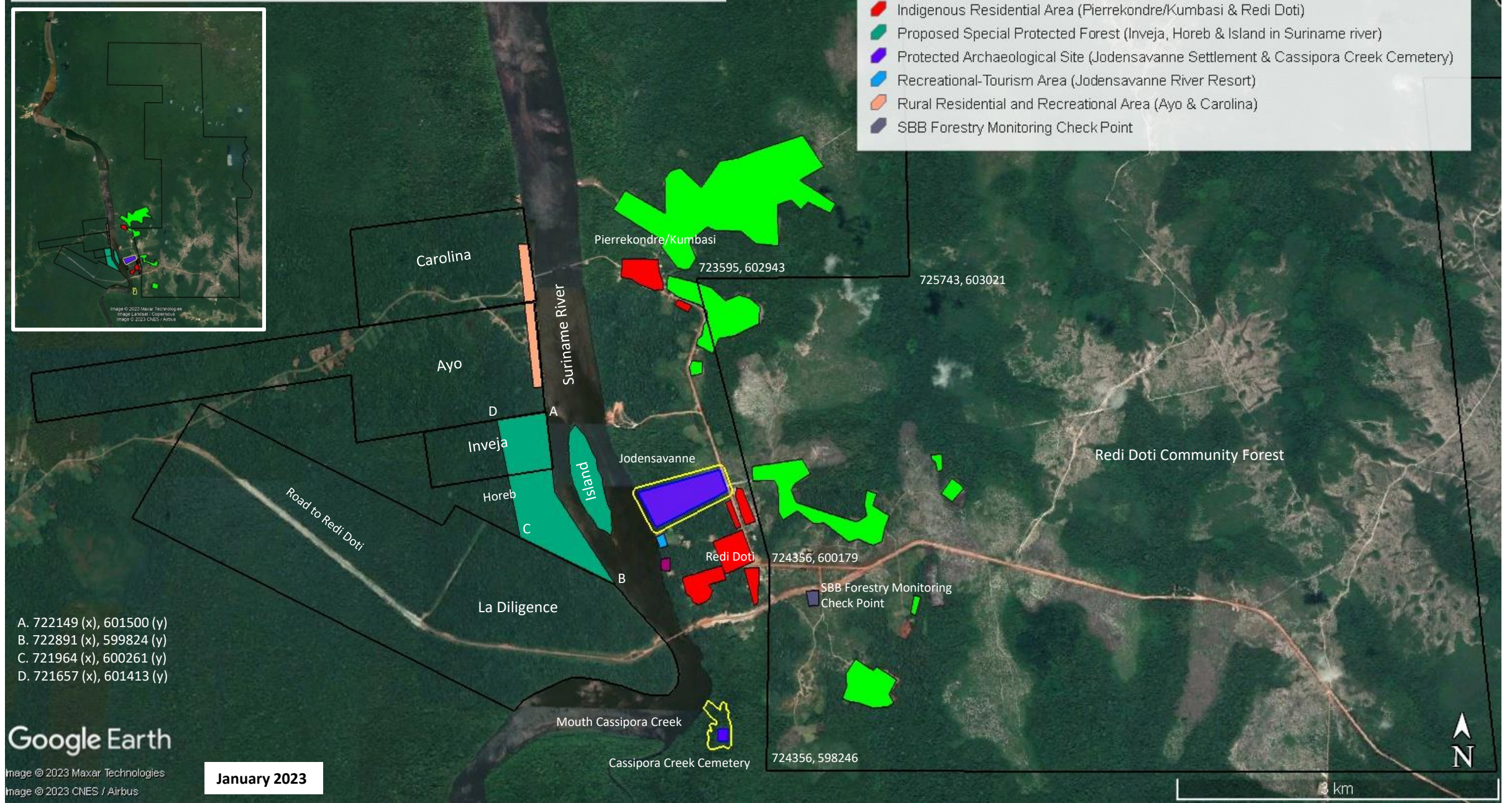
- Indigenous Pineapple Farming (Pierrekondre/Kumbasi & Redi Doti)
- Indigenous Recreational Area (Redi Doti)
- Indigenous Residential Area (Pierrekondre/Kumbasi & Redi Doti)
- Proposed Special Protected Forest (Inveja, Horeb & Island in Suriname river)
- Protected Archaeological Site (Jodensavanne Settlement & Cassipora Creek Cemetery)
- Recreational-Tourism Area (Jodensavanne River Resort)
- Rural Residential and Recreational Area (Ayo & Carolina)
- SBB Forestry Monitoring Check Point

A. 722149 (x), 601500 (y)
B. 722891 (x), 599824 (y)
C. 721964 (x), 600261 (y)
D. 721657 (x), 601413 (y)

Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus

January 2023



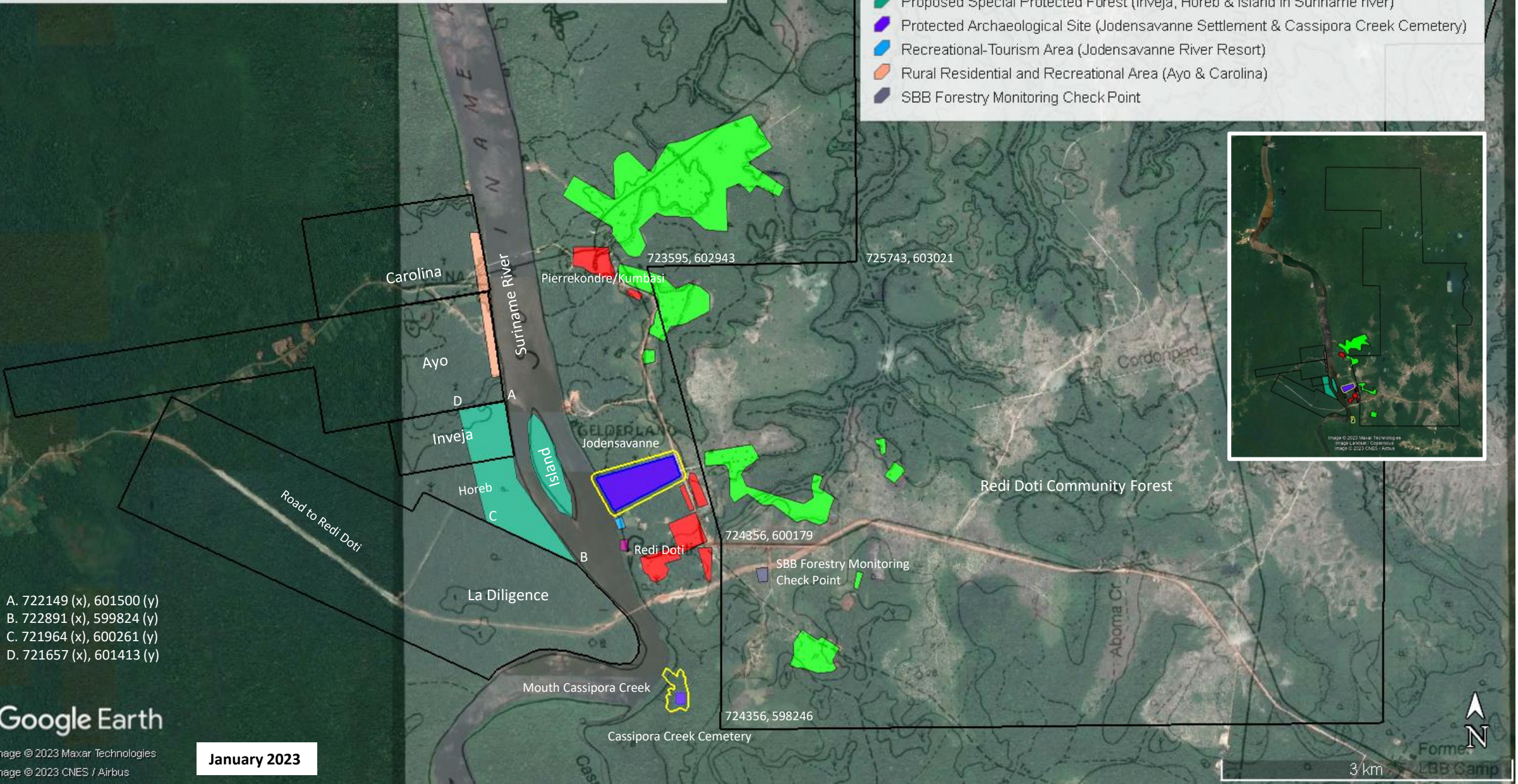
Land Use Zoning Map Nominated Property and Surroundings

Georeferenced Topographical Layer in combination with Satellite Image

Jodensavanne Settlement, Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Neighboring Area
UTM Zone 21N, WGS 1984

Legend

- Indigenous Pineapple Farming (Pierrekondre/Kumbasi & Redi Doti)
- Indigenous Recreational Area (Redi Doti)
- Indigenous Residential Area (Pierrekondre/Kumbasi & Redi Doti)
- Proposed Special Protected Forest (Inveja, Horeb & Island in Suriname river)
- Protected Archaeological Site (Jodensavanne Settlement & Cassipora Creek Cemetery)
- Recreational-Tourism Area (Jodensavanne River Resort)
- Rural Residential and Recreational Area (Ayo & Carolina)
- SBB Forestry Monitoring Check Point



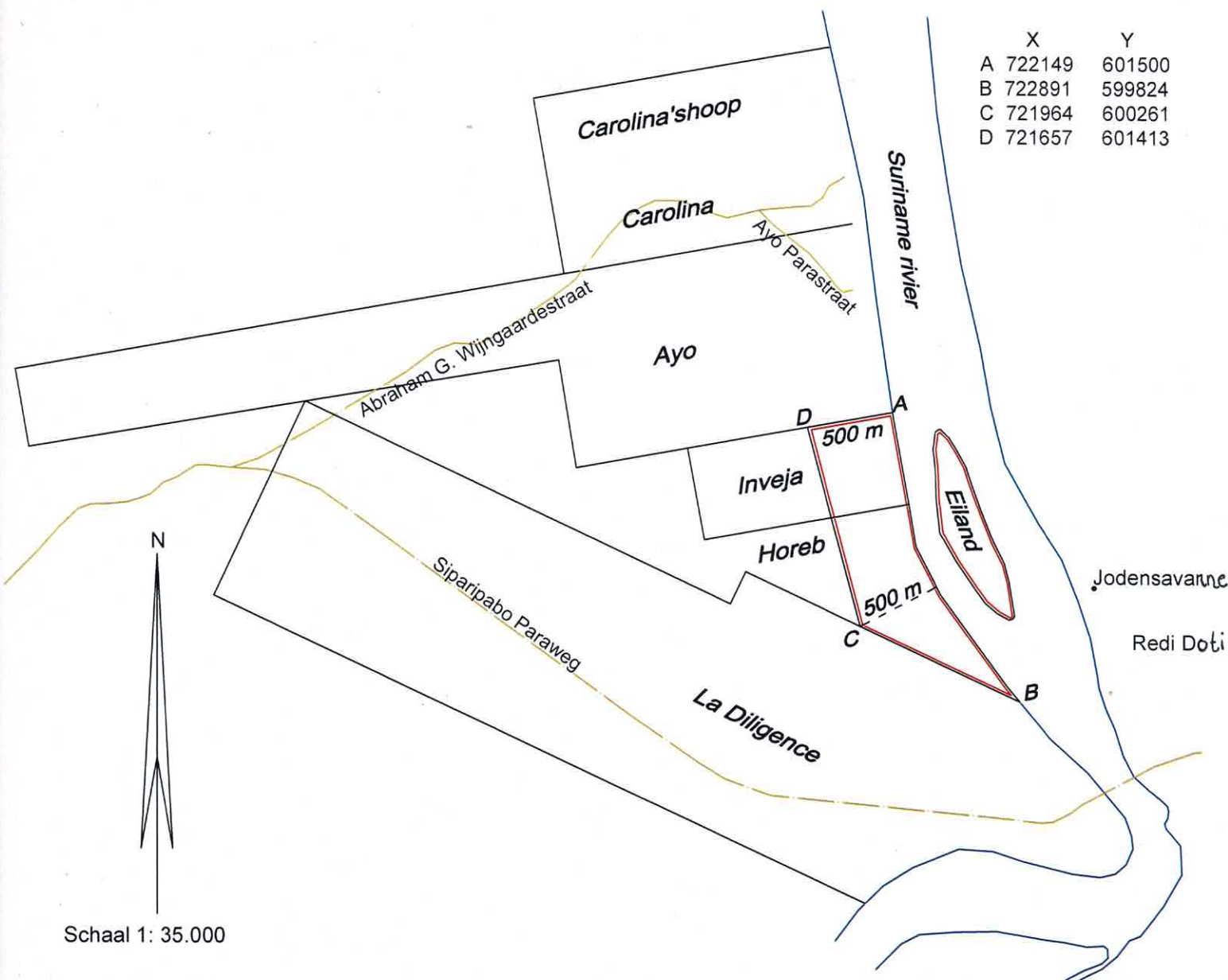
- A. 722149 (x), 601500 (y)
- B. 722891 (x), 599824 (y)
- C. 721964 (x), 600261 (y)
- D. 721657 (x), 601413 (y)

Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus

January 2023

	X	Y
A	722149	601500
B	722891	599824
C	721964	600261
D	721657	601413



Figuratieve kaart van twee stukken grond, gelegen in het distrikt Para, te weten:

1. het strook land, ter breedte van 500 m, vermoedelijk groot 72 ha, aangeduid met de letters ABCD en de figuur in het rood, gelegen aan de linkeroever van de Surinamerivier, deel uitmakende van de plantages Horeb en Inveja,
2. het eiland, vermoedelijk groot 23 ha, aangeduid met de figuur in het rood gelegen in de Surinamerivier.

Ten verzoeken van STICHTING JODENSAVANNE, die de bovengenoemde stukken grond tot speciaal beschermd bos wenst aan te wijzen, heb ik deze kaart vervaardigd.

Paramaribo, 27 december 2022
De beëdigde landmeter



N. Verwey- Kalpoe, BSc.

Map of two allotment, located in the district of Para, namely:

1. a part of the left river bank with a width of 500 m along the Suriname River, with a area of approximately 72 hectares, denoted with the letters A B C D and the figure in red, being part of the plantations Horeb and Inveja and
1. the Island, with a area of approximately 23 hectares, denoted with the figure in red, situated in the Suriname River.

I have prepared this map at the request of JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION, who wishes to get the above-mentioned pieces of land designated as special protected forest.

Paramaribo, 27 December 2022
The sworn surveyor,
N. Verwey-Kalpoe, BSc.

Sustainable Tourism Strategy & Destination Development Plans for the World Heritage Properties in Suriname

2022-2030

October 17, 2022



Central Suriname Nature Reserve
World Heritage Natural Site



Jodensavanne Archaeological Site
Tentative List – Nominated in 2022



Historic Inner City of Paramaribo
World Heritage Cultural Site

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With financial support from the Japanese Government and technical cooperation from UNESCO World Heritage Center, and the UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean, tourism and World Heritage stakeholders in Suriname came together to develop the following Sustainable Tourism Strategy & Destination Development Plans for the World Heritage Properties in Suriname. The Strategy calls for 5 national strategic initiatives and 27 destination development priorities.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

1. **Adopt Co-Management Policy for World Heritage properties** to ensure local communities are involved in tourism management, sharing of site entrance fees, and play an active role in safeguarding the sites.
2. **Establish a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Concession System** to increase the number of, and quality of, tourism services located within and around the World Heritage properties.
3. **Increase Accessibility to and within Suriname** by attracting more flights to the country, improving road conditions, public transportation, and domestic flights.
4. **Improve International and Domestic Marketing Efforts** by strengthening the private sector role in the governance of the Suriname Tourism Board and increasing marketing budget allocation
5. **Establish the Suriname Sustainable Tourism Fund** through tax policy reform ensuring that hotel taxes are reinvested in local destination management organizations (50%) and national marketing efforts (50%).

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Historic Inner City of Paramaribo

1. Establish The Paramaribo World Heritage Authority
2. Establish a Destination Mgmt Organization
3. Launch a Branding and Marketing Campaign
4. Wayfinding & Interpretation Signage
5. Invest in Destination Beautification Initiatives
6. Create a Walkable Entertainment District
7. Visitor Services Investment Program
8. Support Events & Festivals

Central Suriname Nature Reserve

1. Change Stinasu's Mandate & Role
2. Witagron Community Tourism Enterprise
3. Raleighvallen Co-Management Agreement
4. Raleighvallen Ecotourism Infrastructure
5. Raleighvallen Joint Venture Concession
6. Raleighvallen Air Services Development
7. CSNR Researchers Network & Research Stations
8. New CSNR Concessions
9. Launch A CSNR Branding And Marketing Campaign

Jodensavanne Archaeological Site

1. Friends & Ancestry of Jodensavanne
2. Jodensavanne Researchers Network
3. Jewish Heritage in the New World biannual Conference
4. Lesson Plans & Educator Resources
5. Field Trips at Jodensavanne
6. Mobile app with Audio guide & augmented reality
7. Weekend Boat Tours
8. Regional DMO
9. Regional Branding and Marketing Campaign

INTRODUCTION

Suriname is a country rich with natural and cultural attractions and a history of welcoming different cultures and visitors to this small South American country that lies between the Caribbean Sea and the immense Amazon Rainforest.

Tourism was once an important contributor to the national economy with almost daily arrivals of Dutch, European, and American visitors seeking an off-the-beaten path adventure. However, due to a variety of factors including civil unrest, the COVID-19 pandemic, and lack of government support for the tourism industry, has resulted in a decline in visitor arrivals and spending. Suriname and the country's World Heritage properties have much to gain by attracting more visitors and leveraging the tourism industry to support the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Values (OUV) of these World Heritage properties.

When Suriname and these World Heritage properties are considered a desirable place to visit then residents of Suriname and the communities living around these properties will also benefit. When the Surinamese Government prioritizes the tourism industry and creates an enabling environment that

makes it easier for the tourism industry to start and operate profitable businesses, the country will also attract private investment, quality jobs, a talented work force, valuable new public revenue streams and, if managed wisely, a more equitable distribution of economic opportunity for local communities.

When asking any tourism professional in Suriname, regardless of race or socio-economic status, they acknowledge that Suriname has all the ingredients to become a successful tourism destination. The World Heritage properties of the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve are two of the most famous tourism attractions in the country. The settlement of Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek Cemetery on the tentative World Heritage list is a lesser-known tourism attraction, but its proximity to Paramaribo and rich history represent a tremendous opportunity to use tourism to help safeguard this site and support the economic development of the surrounding community.

Yet, as a draw for attracting more visitors, Suriname underachieves, and these World Heritage properties are not realizing their full tourism potential. For most

international travelers, Suriname is hardly known and not top of mind for travelers looking for ecotourism or cultural experiences. Even the residents of Suriname are unaware or uninterested in visiting these World Heritage properties in the country.

This Sustainable Tourism Strategy and the Destination Development Plans within are intended to:

- Explain why expanded tourism is important for the prosperity of Suriname and the safeguarding of the country's World Heritage.
- Analyze the characteristics and potential of the tourism market.
- Identify strategies for attracting more visitors to Suriname and these World Heritage properties.
- Develop models for tourism development that involve local communities in decision making, management, protection, and receiving economic benefits from visitors.



CHAPTER 1 INVESTIGATION & ANALYSIS

INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

To assess Suriname's current condition as a tourism destination, as well as the tourism potential of the three sites, a steering committee was formed made up of representatives from the following organizations:

- Suriname National Commission for UNESCO
- The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
- Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
- Suriname Tourism Board
- Nature Conservation Division of the State Forest Management Service
- Suriname Built Heritage Foundation
- Jodensavanne Foundation

The steering committee with the support of an international tourism consultant sought the opinions of travel industry experts and heritage managers to develop a road map for enhancing the competitiveness of Suriname as a tourism destination and identify strategies to leverage tourism to support the sustainability of the country's

cultural and natural assets and maximize and spread the benefits of tourism development throughout the country.

The steering committee organized site visits to the World Heritage properties where interviews were conducted with site managers, tourism service providers, and nearby communities.

The steering committee also organized a tourism planning workshop to build consensus with the tourism industry and government authorities around a common vision, for the future development of the Suriname tourism industry and specific objectives to be achieved in implementing a Sustainable Tourism Strategy.

The tourism planning workshop was designed to answer four simple questions:

1. **Where Are We Now?** – An analysis of Suriname's and the three sites current competitive position and major challenges to and opportunities for enhancing that position.

2. **Where Do We Want to Be?** A process for defining a consensus vision for sustainably growing the industry, maximizing local benefits, and minimizing negative social and environmental impacts.

3. **How Do We Get There?** The objective in answering this question is to define action plans for achieving the vision, prioritize them, and agree on public and private sector roles and responsibilities.





4. **How Do We Turn Ideas into Action?** The most critical question in any planning process. The goal of this phase of work is to turn action plans into implementation plans that include a management plan, timelines, responsibilities, budgets, sources of financing, milestones, tools for measuring results, and a process for refining and updating the plan as the implementation process moves forward.

The vision, strategies, and action plans presented in this document are the result of these consultations.

SITUATION ANALYSIS - SURINAME

The situation analysis serves as the foundation for the development of a Sustainable Tourism Strategy for Suriname's World Heritage properties and for addressing core challenges to and opportunities for enhancing these tourism sites' competitive position.

The following data from the **World Travel and Tourism Council** reports on the economic and employment impact of Travel & Tourism in Suriname. This data developed, in conjunction with Oxford Economics, provides a vital tool in helping public and private sector bodies understand the value Travel & Tourism brings to the Suriname economy and the trends resulting from the global pandemic.

Suriname Key Data		
2019	2020	2021
Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP:		
 2.3% of Total Economy SRD 1,645.0MN (USD 90.2MN)	1.1% of Total Economy SRD 651.7MN (USD 35.7MN) Change: -60.4% Economy change: -15.9%	1.3% of Total Economy SRD 752.4MN (USD 41.3MN) Change: +15.5% Economy change: -2.7%
Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment:		
 4.6 (000s) 2.3% of total jobs	3.3 (000s) 1.9% of total jobs Change: -29.4%	3.4 (000s) 1.9% of total jobs Change: +4.8%
Visitor Spend:		
International:		
 SRD 1,067.4MN 3.4% of total exports (USD 58.5MN)	SRD 280.5MN 1.0% of total exports (USD 15.4MN) Change: -73.7%	SRD 232.0MN 0.9% of total exports (USD 12.7MN) Change: -17.3%
Domestic:		
 SRD 536.2MN (USD 29.4MN)	SRD 301.7MN (USD 16.5MN) Change: -43.7%	SRD 461.9MN (USD 25.3MN) Change: +53.1%

THE SURINAME TOURISM EXPERIENCE

The following description from Lonely Planet perfectly summarizes the competitive advantages of Suriname and the experience waiting for visitors.

“South America's smallest country, Suriname is a warm, dense convergence of rivers that thumps with the lively rhythm of ethnic diversity. From Paramaribo, the country's effervescent Dutch-colonial capital, to the fathomless jungles of the interior, you'll get a genuine welcome to the country – whether from the descendants of escaped African slaves, Dutch and British colonialists, Indian, Indonesian and Chinese indentured laborers or indigenous Amerindians.

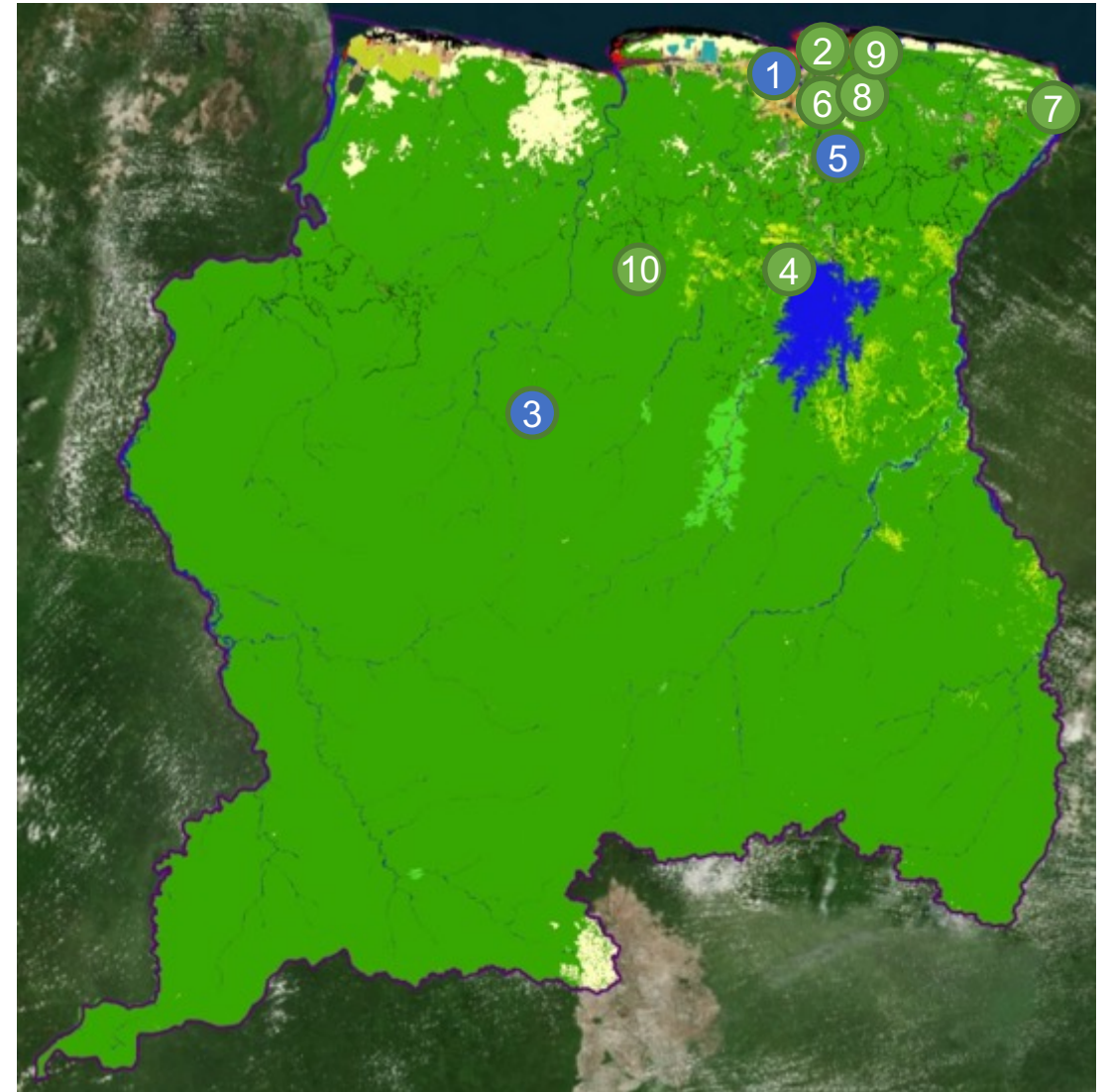
Charismatic Paramaribo is loaded with gorgeous architecture, party-hard night spots and some excellent restaurants, while the untamed jungle, just a few hours away by road or boat, could not be more of a contrast to Paramaribo's chaotic traffic. It's relatively easy to get around this river-heavy, forest-dense country, even if the mix of languages can make communications interesting. Best of all, sumptuous and spicy cuisines from all over the world can be found here, making mealtimes a joy.”



TOP ATTRACTIONS

Interviews with tourism industry professionals and a review of tourism information online recommends the following top ten destinations to visit in Suriname. As expected, this list includes the World Heritage properties of the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and Jordensavanne from the tentative list, further demonstrating the importance of safeguarding these sites and highlighting their importance to the tourism industry.

- 1 **Paramaribo**
- 2 Commewijne River / Frederiksdorp
- 3 **Central Suriname Nature Reserve**
- 4 Brownsberg Nature Park
- 5 **Jodensavanne**
- 6 Mariënburg
- 7 Galibi Nature Reserve
- 8 Peperpot Nature Park
- 9 Warappa Kreek
10. Voltzberg



SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

Suriname enjoys ...

- Ethnic diversity & welcoming hosts
- Year-round warm weather
- 93% of original tropical rainforest cover
- Rich biodiversity including 715 species of birds
- A network of navigable rivers
- Uncrowded & off the beaten path
- Diverse communities with strong living traditions
- Friendly, affordable and accessible exoticism
- Delicious food

Opportunities

Suriname can potentially take advantage of ...

- Post COVID-19 travel trends
- Travelers looking for exotic and off the beaten path destinations
- A welcoming and diverse society
- Adventure travel opportunities
- Scientific, Academic, Volunteer, and Educational (SAVE) Travel
- A rising middle class interested in domestic travel
- Local festivals and events

Weaknesses

Suriname tourism is challenged by ...

- Government's lack of prioritization of the sector
- Limited international marketing & awareness
- Limited number and frequency of flights
- Safety and security perceptions
- Limited number of luxury accommodations
- Poor road quality in the interior
- Access to financial capital for entrepreneurs
- An industry impacted by COVID-19
- Economic pressures from extractive industries

Threats

Suriname tourism can be affected by ...

- Global recession
- Future pandemics
- Climate change
- Unmanaged tourism development
- Natural disasters
- Change in resident's attitudes towards visitors
- Degradation of the natural environment
- Crimes against visitors



CHAPTER 2 THE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM STRATEGY

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM POLICY GUIDELINES

To ensure sustainable tourism development and conservation of World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), UNESCO World Heritage Centre recommends the following policy guidelines for tourism development:

1. Tourism development should contribute to the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of OUV.
2. Tourism should generate sustainable socio-economic benefits to communities in ways that are consistent with the conservation of the properties.
3. Planning for tourism development and visitor activity should be undertaken in an inclusive and participatory manner.
4. Tourism infrastructure and visitor facilities should be carefully planned, sited, designed, constructed with no adverse impacts to OUV .



2030 VISION FOR TOURISM AND WORLD HERITAGE



During the Tourism Planning Workshop, participants were asked to imagine it is the year 2030 and describe how tourism is supporting the Suriname economy and safeguarding World Heritage.

While each group worked separately and provided different vision summaries, the main areas that were common of each statement included the following main points:

- The Suriname tourism industry will be re-energized with commitments from the Government and private sector to work collaboratively to invest and support the industry's growth and competitiveness
- Suriname will be internationally known by discerning travelers for its incredible biodiversity, diverse cultures, and considered a must visit tourism destination competing with Costa Rica, Brazil, and Peru
- Suriname will maintain its authenticity and integrity even as visitation and investment increase. Through strong conservation efforts World Heritage properties will continue to conserve and protect its Outstanding Universal Value where communities continue to practice living traditions while also improving their standard of living and benefiting more from tourism.
- Suriname will have more direct flights from important source markets and transportation within the country will improve with better road conditions and affordable internal flights
- World Heritage properties will be co-managed by government, private sector, and local communities creating shared economic benefits and conservation commitments
- A diverse local tourism workforce will meet the demand of the tourism industry and have the skills needed due to strong education partners
- Through private investments in new tourism lodging, Suriname will offer up market accommodations that will attract high value visitors that are willing to spend more in the country

2030 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM VISION STATEMENT

By the year 2030, Suriname will be internationally known as an authentic destination where world heritage and tourism stakeholders work together to improve the well-being of local communities, by conserving the common cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, driving economic prosperity through appropriate tourism management, benefitting the natural environment and so celebrating Suriname's rich diverse cultures.

Planet – People - Profit

NATIONAL STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

During the strategic planning process tourism and World Heritage stakeholders identified the following strategic initiatives that need to be implemented at the national level for achieving the 2030 sustainable tourism vision and supporting the sustainable development of the World Heritage properties.

- 1 Adopt Co-Management Policy for World Heritage properties** to ensure local communities are involved in tourism management, sharing of site entrance fees, and play an active role in safeguarding the sites. Jodensavanne's management model should be used as a benchmark with community representation on the management board, community employment, and revenue sharing of entrance fees.
- 2 Establish a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Concession System** to increase the number of, and quality of, tourism services located within and around the World Heritage properties. Where possible concessions should encourage Joint Ventures between private investors and local communities.
- 3 Increase Accessibility to and within Suriname** by attracting more flights to the country, improving road conditions, public transportation, and domestic flights.
- 4 Improve International and Domestic Marketing Efforts** by strengthening the private sector role in the governance of the Suriname Tourism Board and increasing marketing budget allocation. A robust and comprehensive tourism website for Suriname is needed where specific programs/itineraries should be featured that include the WH priorities.
- 5 Establish the Suriname Sustainable Tourism Fund** through tax policy reform ensuring that hotel taxes are reinvested in local destination management organizations (50%) and national marketing efforts (50%).

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

During the consultation between government, industry, and civil society, the following 10 principles were identified to guide the strategy implementation:

- 1. Whole of Government Approach** - Successful tourism development requires the involvement of all parts of government, at the local and national level, working in harmony to support a competitive industry.
- 2. Focused on Sustainability** - Tourism planning and development must take full account of Suriname's current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities.
- 3. Destination Regeneration** - Visitor spending should be contributing to improving the destinations they visit and creating benefits for local communities.
- 4. Private Sector Driven** - Tourism development should be market-driven and industry-led, in partnership with government and civil society.
- 5. Support Community Tourism** - Increase the participation and economic benefits of local communities living near or within World Heritage properties
- 6. Distribute Tourism Benefits beyond Paramaribo** - Expand tourism development efforts and benefits beyond the capital to achieve more balanced growth.
- 7. Champion the Value of Tourism** - The industry and government needs to engage with residents to highlight and champion the value of year-round, managed tourism and the positive impacts it has on local communities.
- 8. Diversification and Innovation** - Diversify and grow the country's market base in response to changing market profiles and preferences.
- 9. Foster Collaboration** - New models of tourism governance are needed to foster collaboration between the private sector, local communities, and with the government.
- 10. Destination Stewardship** - Tourism growth must be balanced with the protection of natural and cultural resources and the aspirations of host communities.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Successful implementation of this strategy should be measured through a set of meaningful indicators useful for evaluating and measuring tourism competitiveness in Suriname over time and to guide the government in their policy choices. The following indicators have been organized by the following major categories

Economic Goal	Socio-Cultural Goal	Environmental Goal
<p><i>Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % Increase visitation• % Increase expenditure• % Increase tourism jobs• % Increase avg length of stay• % Increase in revenue of community tourism enterprises• % Increase in SMEs in Suriname• Value of New Investments	<p><i>Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % Increase in cultural activities/traditional events• % of residents with an understanding and appreciation of cultural values• % Increase in the number of local companies related to local culture (crafts, music, gastronomy)• % of residents reporting satisfaction with tourism• % tourist satisfaction with visit to Suriname	<p><i>Make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % increase in protected area land within Suriname• % of tourism business with adequate waste management resources• % of tourism businesses taking actions to reduce water consumption and energy reduction• National forest coverage %• % reduction in commercial hunting and collection of wildlife for trade



CHAPTER 3 HISTORIC HISTORIC INNER CITY OF PARAMARIBO DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The following introduction is taken from the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo World Heritage City Management Plan 2020 – 2024 to introduce the destination and the challenges identified in the management plan.

Paramaribo is unique in many ways - its multicultural aura and origins, the celebration of numerous festivals, flavourful cuisine, and the city as a place and host with its historic wooden structures – indigenously crafted South American materials fused into new architectural forms with European inspiration. These characteristics have been recognized internationally following a rigorous multi-stage evaluation process as having Outstanding Universal Value - in 2002, Paramaribo was placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Additional criterion cited was the creation of “a new architectural idiom” and “a unique example of contact” with “indigenous cultures...”(2). The importance of this designation cannot be overstated as there are only 190 cities worldwide on the World Heritage List, with only 8 cities in the Caribbean – and the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo as the only cultural World Heritage property in Suriname (3).

However, Paramaribo is not unique in the problems it is facing. It's World Heritage designation offers no

protection from the rapid changes experienced by most historic cities in the latter half of the 20th century. Typical causes of decline include loss of housing and employment, the exodus of retail activities, increased use of automobiles and their congestion, inconvenience and lack of space, and abandonment of historic buildings in favor of larger newer lower maintenance facilities elsewhere.

This flight of people and activities has left a void and generated negative associations of the Historic Inner City which are accompanied with physical deterioration and undesirable social groups, the cost and difficulty of redevelopment, and expensive maintenance of historic buildings⁴. Paramaribo is suffering from all of the above. There are many reasons to revive the city center – recovery of economic property values, increase tax revenues, improvement of buildings, and decreasing crime - but the most important reason of all is pride.

Fortunately, there are many advantages that Paramaribo has over other cities. Paramaribo

remains at the heart of Suriname culture as evidenced by numerous festivals; it is the seat of Government and home to major religious institutions. It is also where visitors enter the country and where they expect to start on their journey of understanding of Suriname, its history, culture, and people. Finally, one major advantage for Paramaribo, is its prestigious World Heritage designation, an announcement to the world of the city's Outstanding Universal Values. With this recognition, there are important, and required, responsibilities including protecting the values which make the city special.

Historic Inner City of Paramaribo World Heritage City Management Plan 2020 – 2024

The following destination development plan is intended to provide a tourism strategy for the Historic Inner City and complement the recommendations of the management plan.

TOURISM STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES

Strengths

- Entry point into the country and included on all visitor itineraries
- In-tact built heritage with interesting architecture
- Location – heart of the city and home to the city's main tourism attractions
- Real city – not a tourist attraction
- Strong management & protection in place
- National pride in the heritage and protection of the historic center
- Cultural events that are interesting to visitors
- Fort Zeelandia offers a concentrated cluster of refurbished historical buildings with interesting stories and offers a walkable tourism area
- Local markets provide a uniquely cultural experience and introduce visitors to the diversity of the country

Weaknesses

- Limited accommodations (hotels & home rentals) available in the Historic Inner City
- Few residents live in the Historic Inner City resulting in a feeling of a “ghost city” after working hours
- Interpretation and wayfinding signage is limited
- Traffic and parking
- Heritage buildings are neglected and a cost burden for government, private sector, and residents
- Lack of restaurants or retail shops for visitors
- Lack of a visitor entertainment district with a walkable area offering dining, retail, art galleries, and cultural performances
- Overlapping government control/management
- Limited support from the tourism industry to develop, manage, and market the Historic Inner City and Paramaribo as a tourism destination
- Limited information distribution to public audiences

HISTORIC HISTORIC INNER CITY OF PARAMARIBO VISION STATEMENT

To create a lively, beautiful, safe, and welcoming city that enhances the quality of life for all Surinamese while openly sharing with visitors and protecting the World Heritage city's Human and Outstanding Universal Values.

Historic Historic Inner City of Paramaribo World Heritage City Management Plan 2020 – 2024

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

During the strategic planning process tourism and World Heritage stakeholders identified the following goals to attract more visitors and investment to the Historic Inner City, improve the visitor experience, and ensure tourism supports the safeguarding of the World Heritage City’s Outstanding Universal Value.

1 ESTABLISH THE PARAMARIBO WORLD HERITAGE AUTHORITY

Originally proposed in the Historic Historic Inner City of Paramaribo World Heritage City Management Plan 2020 – 2024, this Authority would ensure the protection and coordinated management of the Historic Inner City. The Management Plan and State of Conservation (SOC) Reports identify the lack of a central authority for policy and decision making as one of the key challenges facing the conservation of the World Heritage City’s OUV.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop a briefing paper to assist lawmakers understand the need for establishing the Authority and the policies and resources required
- Advocate for new legislation that would create the Authority and allocated budget

Performance Indicator: Authority established

2 ESTABLISH A DESTINATION MGMT ORGANIZATION

Creating a Destination Management Organization (DMO) made up of all tourism stakeholders in Paramaribo (including those outside of the Historic Inner City) will create a single entity to act as a central communication channel for both stakeholders and visitors. It will lead the management and marketing of the City to attract meetings/events and leisure visitors for the purpose of enhancing the tourism economy.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Enact tax policy reform to ensure 5% of hotel taxes collected in Paramaribo are allocated to the DMO (See National Strategic Initiative #5)
- Legally establish the DMO with a Board of Directors made up of public and private tourism stakeholders

Performance Indicator: DMO established

3 LAUNCH A BRANDING AND MARKETING CAMPAIGN

An aggressive and creative branding and marketing campaign is needed to promote Paramaribo as a tourism destination and as a perfect location for meetings and events. The campaign should include the development of a City Brand and digital marketing assets including a website for the city that helps visitors and meeting planners find information and book their visits or meetings in the destination.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop a City Marketing Plan that identifies target markets, activities, and key marketing performance indicators
- Develop a City Brand, website, and marketing materials that will inspire visitation and increase length of stay in the city.

Performance Indicators: 20% increase in visitors to the city

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

4 WAYFINDING & INTERPRETATION SIGNAGE

One consistent complaint among visitors is their frustration navigating the city, finding attractions, and learning about the importance of historical sites. A uniform system of wayfinding and interpretative signage is needed to improve the visitor experience and bring the city's rich history to life. Cultural walking tours could also be established by creating a circuit of historical sites with interpretation signage at each site.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Keeping visitors in mind, design, produce and maintain a legible and consistent system of wayfinding signs
- Identify main attractions in the city and ensure each has an interpretative signage panel that tells the stories of the sites

Performance Indicator: Interpretative and wayfinding signage in place

5 INVEST IN DESTINATION BEAUTIFICATION INITIATIVES

Destination beautification initiative will help the city attract more visitors, provide positive word of mouth publicity, lifts the spirits of residents, and creates community pride. Destination beautification is not only about planting flowers and doing creative landscaping. It includes cleaning the garbage that litters the city's streets and public spaces. This will also result in the lowering of crime rates.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Identify areas that require improved maintenance and beautification
- Improve sidewalks, street lighting, and public spaces
- Involve residents in the beautification projects

Performance Indicator: 90% visitor satisfaction

6 CREATE A WALKABLE ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT

Fort Zeelandia is considered one of the best attractions in the city and offers a car free walkable area and home of the Suriname Museum and a single restaurant. However, other historical buildings are occupied by foundations and government offices providing little value to visitors. These buildings should be concessioned to retail stores, art galleries, accommodations, and restaurants to create a single walkable entertainment district.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop a Master Plan for Fort Zeelandia that identifies a mix of visitor services and attractions
- Develop a visitor center at the site that will provide an appropriate starting place for tourists visiting the city

Performance Indicators: # of new commercial businesses opened

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

7 VISITOR SERVICES INVESTMENT PROGRAM

One of the weaknesses of the Historic Inner City is the lack of visitor services and the feeling of a “ghost city” after working hours. This combined with the cost burden for the Government to maintain historical buildings creates an opportunity to develop an investment program designed to incentivize private development and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Government should establish a restoration/maintenance fund for private monument owners to incentivize the upkeep of their property and make available historic buildings to private investors on the condition of investing in services to accommodate visitors (Accommodation, retail stores, restaurants).

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Establish a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Concession System, restoration fund, and investment incentive scheme
- Promote investment opportunities and incentives to private investors

Performance Indicator: # of new businesses catering to visitors

8 SUPPORT EVENTS & FESTIVALS

From the weekly bird signing competitions to annual festivals including Avondvierdaagse, Pagara Estafette, Owru Jari, Ketu Koti, and Winti Pré, Paramaribo residents know how to celebrate life. These festivals and events bring the city to life and offer visitors rich cultural experiences. These events need to be promoted to visitors and made accessible. Additional events should also be hosted throughout the year, especially during holiday and tourism high seasons (ie Music concerts, movies on the lawn)

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop an annual event calendar
- Work with accommodation providers and tour operators to create special packages for events
- Host regular smaller events to bring the Historic Inner City to life in the evening

Performance Indicator: # of visitors attending events in the city





CHAPTER 4

CENTRAL SURINAME NATURE RESERVE DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The following introduction is taken from the CSNR Management Plan to introduce the destination and the challenges identified in the management plan.

The preservation of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) began with the foresight and commitment of the Government of Suriname to establish a national protected area for the people of Suriname and the world. Through the work of local, national, and international stakeholders, CSNR is now recognized as a natural resource of global importance and is inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Today, as one of the geologically oldest and most stable places on the planet, the CSNR, coupled with its regional setting, is the last major tropical wilderness on Earth.

The CSNR is a place for nature—where the intricate relationships that make up the web of life continue to evolve as they have for millions of years. It is a place where people can discover the wonder of the natural environment and appreciate, first hand, the richness of the Earth's heritage. It is a place where people recognize their role in the ecosystem and their responsibility to act accordingly. As one of the last great completely natural places on Earth—vast, remote, silent—it is a place where people can go to

explore the inner recesses of their natural and spiritual selves and to study and understand nature without the impact of technology. The CSNR is a place for the future—where the preservation and enjoyment of nature can contribute to an improved quality of life for all the people of Suriname.

The Government of Suriname created the CSNR for the people of Suriname and the world—for their benefit, education and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to benefit the people of Suriname while it is left pristine and unimpaired for future generations. The Government of Suriname's decision to create such a large reserve demonstrates a strong commitment to conservation. Furthermore, the Government of Suriname has made a parallel commitment to making protected area management and wild resource conservation a focal point of its national sustainable development strategy.

As long as this commitment remains strong, potential threats to the reserve can be avoided or

mitigated. However, experience in other regions has shown that such a commitment cannot be sustained indefinitely in the light of economic realities without strong public support. Up to now, the reserve remains largely unknown to Surinamers. Unless the people of Suriname understand and appreciate the globally significant ecological values of the reserve and the nationally significant economic potential of nature-based eco- tourism and research, the reserve will remain susceptible to future pressures from those who would like to exploit its resources unsustainably.

*Central Suriname Nature Reserve
Management Plan*

The following destination development plan is intended to provide a tourism strategy for the CSNR and compliment the recommendations of the management plan.

TOURISM STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES

Strengths

- Incredible untouched natural wonder
- Rich biodiversity & great birding opportunities
- Feeling of remoteness
- Strong management & protection in place
- 20+ years of tourism history and people that love the site
- Strong research product
- Helicopter access & Airplane landing strip
- Community of Kwinties in Witagron with rich cultural heritage, a long history of supporting the site, and motivated to support the development and management of the site

Weaknesses

- Road conditions make access long and painful
- Airstrip needs maintenance and flights
- Tourism infrastructure is in bad shape
- Lack of visitor services available
- Lack of interpretation around the site
- Trails are overgrown
- Need additional experiences beyond the hikes and waterfall visits
- Community of Kwinties in Witagron are not happy with the site management and their participation
- Limited information distribution to public audiences

CENTRAL SURINAME NATURE RESERVE

A SHARED VISION

The reserve's stakeholders share the following vision for sustaining the reserve's global significance as a tropical wilderness for the benefit of all Surinamese and the world community:

- The ecosystem remains in pristine condition, with diverse and abundant populations of all native species, including many which are rare or endangered worldwide.*
- The reserve is internationally recognized for its vital role in maintaining a healthy Earth.*
- The ecological, cultural, and spiritual values of the place are enjoyed by the people of Suriname and by visitors from all over the world.*
- Sustainable use (ecotourism/research) contributes to a healthy and ecologically sustainable economy for Suriname.*
- The reserve management is a model for resource stewardship and for creating social and economic value.*

Central Suriname Nature Reserve Management Plan

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

During the strategic planning process tourism and World Heritage stakeholders identified the following priorities to attract more visitors and investment to the CSNR, improve the visitor experience, and ensure tourism supports the safeguarding of the World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value.

1 CHANGE STINASU'S MANDATE & ROLE

The semi-government Foundation for Nature Conservation (STINASU) was established in 1969 to assist the government in the development and promotion of scientific research, nature education, and nature tourism in protected areas of Suriname. At that time STINASU was needed to invest and operate ecotourism facilities. Today there is no reason for STINASU to be operating tourism businesses, instead they should be responsible for attracting and facilitating private investment in Suriname's Protected Areas.

Actions needed to implement this priority:

- Pass legislation that would change the mandate of STINASU from managing tourism businesses to facilitating private investments through concession agreements.

Performance Indicator: Legislation passed

2 KWINTIES COMMUNITY TOURISM ENTERPRISE

The community of Kwinties in Witagron have a long history of supporting ecotourism in the nearby site of Raleighvallen but are currently receiving few benefits from tourism. By establishing an enterprise, the community can designate a focal point to lead the community's ecotourism development aspirations which may include offering cultural tours, transportation, handicraft sales, accommodation, and meals to visitors.

Actions needed to implement this priority:

- Legally register a community tourism organization governed by a community representatives
- Develop a Community Tourism Enterprise Business Plan

Performance Indicator: Enterprise revenue

3 RALEIGHVALLEN CO-MANAGEMENT

The community of Kwinties in Witagron should be given the opportunity to participate in the tourism planning, decision making, and revenue sharing at the ecotourism facility of Raleighvallen. A co-management agreement that creates a co-management committee between representatives from the Kwinties, STINASU, and Nature Conservation Division of the State Forest Management Service will facilitate community and government collaboration.

Actions needed to implement this priority:
:

- Elect representatives from each organization to develop co-management agreement with committee bylaws and operating procedures
- Advocate for new policy that would enable co-management agreements

Performance Indicators: Agreement in place

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

4 RALEIGHVALLEN ECOTOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

The ecotourism facilities at Raleighvallen are in need of significant repairs and upgrading. Investments should incorporate sustainable design and result in room rates that range from \$25 for students to over \$200-\$500 for a luxury cabin. Additional investments in nature-based attractions including canopy towers, suspended bridges, white water rafting, ariel trams, and zip-lines will improve the visitor experience and increase revenue potential of the site.

Actions needed to implement this priority:

- Prepare a proposal for the Suriname Conservation Foundation
- Advocate for Government budget allocation
- Explore public financing from multilateral development banks in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance

Performance Indicator: Investment agreements

5 RALEIGHVALLEN JOINT VENTURE CONCESSION

With improvements to ecotourism infrastructure at Raleighvallen, private sector tourism companies will be interested in opportunities to manage ecotourism services at the site. The newly established co-management committee should release a request for proposals (RFP) from private sector companies to demonstrate their expertise and plans to maximize the benefits and minimize negative impacts of tourism at the site. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate conservation outcomes, employment commitments, input sourcing, and revenue/profit sharing with the Kwinty community.

Actions needed to implement this priority:

- Develop a Request for Proposal (RFP) for managing the ecotourism facilities
- Promote the RFP to potential national and international tourism operators

Performance Indicator: Management agreement

6 RALEIGHVALLEN AIR SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

The airstrip at Raleighvallen once serviced multiple flights a week. Today the airstrip is overgrown and in need of maintenance and repair. Once improved, a concerted effort is needed to convince airlines to fly frequently and consistently to the destination. Helicopter access is available and needs to be promoted as an option to visit the site.

Actions needed to implement this priority:

- Repair the airstrip and cut down trees and branches that are blocking the flight path
- Convince airlines to establish regular service and negotiate charter rates
- Promote helicopter access

Performance Indicators: # of airflights and helicopter arrivals to the site

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

7 CSNR RESEARCHERS NETWORK & RESEARCH STATIONS

The earliest visitors to the CSNR arrived because of partnerships with research institutions and academic programs that used the ecotourism facilities at Raleighvallen. These researchers pioneered ecotourism field studies and share a deep appreciation for CSNR and the Raleighvallen ecotourism facilities. By creating a CSNR researchers' network and specific research stations within the reserve, a community of researchers will grow and visit CSNR on a consistent basis because of the learning environment and visitor services available to student groups.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop an online repository for CSNR research and procedures for research permits and research publication
- Create and nurture a community of researchers with a connection to CSNR

Performance Indicator: # of educational travelers

8 NEW CSNR CONCESSIONS

One of the weaknesses of CSNR is the lack of visitor services and the challenges this creates for visitors. With the exception of the ecotourism facilities at Raleighvallen there are no visitor services within the reserve. CSNR consists of 4 million acres of tropical protected forest and numerous opportunities for low impact ecotourism around the reserve. The Government of Suriname should make available land within CSNR to private investors on the condition of investing in services to accommodate visitors. (Accommodation, retail stores, restaurants).

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Establish a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Concession System and incentive scheme (See National Strategic Initiative #2)
- Promote investment opportunities and incentives to private investors

Performance Indicator: # of new businesses catering to visitors

9 LAUNCH A CSNR BRANDING AND MARKETING CAMPAIGN

An aggressive and creative branding and marketing campaign is needed to promote CSNR as a tourism destination and as a perfect location for adventure. The campaign should include the development of a Protected Area Brand and digital marketing assets including a website for CSNR that helps visitors and tour operators find information and book their visits or tours in the destination.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop a Protected Area Marketing Plan that identifies target markets, activities, and key marketing performance indicators
- Develop a CSNR Brand, website, and marketing materials that will inspire visitation and increase length of stay in the reserve.

Performance Indicators: 20% increase in visitors to CSNR



CHAPTER 5

THE SETTLEMENT OF JODENSAVANNE AND CASSIPORA CREEK CEMETERY DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The following introduction is taken from the Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery Management Plan 2020-2025 to introduce the destination

The former settlement of Jodensavanne and the Jewish Cemetery near the Cassipora Creek bear a unique testimony and mark an important stage in the Euro-Sephardic colonization of the Western Hemisphere. Jodensavanne was in the 17th century the largest agrarian settlement in this hemisphere, established and populated by Sephardic Jews and their African and Indigenous enslaved workers. Its synagogue, of which a ruin remains, is one of the oldest still present in the Americas and is as such a reminder of pioneers of American Judaism. Nowhere else in the western world had Jews been granted a semi-autonomous settlement. Prior to Jodensavanne, the Cassipora Creek Settlement, 2 kms further South near the Suriname river, was established.

Jews fleeing the Spanish inquisition were welcomed in Suriname, first by the British and later by the Dutch, to settle and reclaim the land along the Suriname River. As part of the government policy to attract Jewish settlers, they were given special privileges, which granted them freedom of religion,

freedom of ownership and the right to have their own judicial court. Jewish merchants were especially wanted for their expertise on international trade. In 1665 they achieved a piece of land close to the Cassipora Creek to build a synagogue and to layout a cemetery. Shortly afterwards, the community moved to a hill overlooking the Suriname River where the settlement of Jodensavanne was founded.

The cemeteries of Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek are of exceptional grandeur. The cemetery of Cassipora Creek counts 216 tombstones. The oldest grave dates from 1667. The cemetery of Jodensavanne has 452 graves. A large number of tombs is of blue stone and some of marble imported from Europe, while other graves are made of bricks. Some stones are beautifully ornamented. Inscriptions are in Spanish, Portuguese, Aramaic, Dutch and Hebrew.

The synagogue, the two Jewish cemeteries and the Creole Cemetery are the major heritage attractions.

The recently uncovered remains of the De Meza Mansion is part of the remains of the settlement, of which more still have to be excavated. The foundation of the synagogue reveals its ground-plan. The natural springs are still there and the defense line, Cordonpad is partly recognizable and accessible.

Jodensavanne and the Cassipora Creek Cemetery are national, collective and common heritage with many narratives dealing with their history. The historical sites were designated a national monument in 2009 by the national government, for their unique significance as cultural heritage.

*Jodensavanne Settlement and
Cassipora Creek Cemetery
Management Plan 2020-2025*

The following destination development plan is intended to provide a tourism strategy for the Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery and compliment the recommendations of the management plan.

TOURISM STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES

Strengths

- Rich heritage and stories
- Location – Proximity to Paramaribo and beautiful setting on the bank of the Suriname river
- Strong management & protection in place
- Large population of Jewish people globally that can trace their ancestry to the site that might be willing to support
- A community partner that is motivated to develop the region and with a connection to the site
- A River Resort is located directly adjacent to the site

Weaknesses

- Need a guide to really appreciate and understand the site and history. Professional guides are not easily available and national guides have limited knowledge of the site
- Limited number of visitors and ticket revenue
- By itself may not be strong enough of a product for everyone
- The site has Samuel Cohen visitor centre with an exhibition, a bathroom, parking, and two visitor camps that need upgrading
- Location requires consistent and regular maintenance that is costly
- Limited information distribution to public audiences

JODENSAVANNE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

A SHARED VISION

The vision for the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site, is to demonstrate effective sustainable management that will:

- Conserve the authenticity of the monumental area, as well as the historical, cultural, spiritual and esthetical values of the monuments;*
- Minimize negative impacts to the cultural heritage and the environment, and maximize benefits;*
- Maximize sustainable visitor enjoyment and education.*

Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery Management Plan 2020-2025

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

During the strategic planning process tourism and World Heritage stakeholders identified the following goals to attract more visitors and donations to the Jodensavanne Archeological site improve the visitor experience, and ensure tourism supports the safeguarding of the World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value.

1 FRIENDS & ANCESTRY OF JODENSAVANNE

Millions of Jews in the Americas can trace their ancestry to Jodensavanne but few are aware or understand the significance of the site and role of the early Jewish settlers in Suriname. By creating a friends of Jodensavanne association, the site will benefit from a community of people interested in supporting the site through annual membership dues, fundraising support, participating in volunteer activities, and receiving regular updates from the site. The association should also help research their ancestry in Suriname.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Establish a membership organization and promote on the website
- Send “friends” information about the site on a regular basis

Performance Indicator: # of members

2 JODENSAVANNE RESEARCHERS NETWORK

Surinamese and international researchers have played an important role in identifying and documenting the cultural heritage of the Jodensavanne site. By creating a researchers' network, a community of researchers will grow and visit Jodensavanne on a consistent basis and share their findings with each other. This network will facilitate the on-going research needs of the site and attract more educational and volunteer travelers to Jodensavanne.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop an online repository for Jodensavanne research and procedures for research permits and research publication
- Create and nurture a community of researchers with a connection to the site

Performance Indicator: # of network members

3 JEWISH HERITAGE IN THE NEW WORLD BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

Creating a biannual conference on ***Jewish Heritage in the New World*** is a strategy to bring together “friends of Jodensavanne” and the researchers from around the world to meet, network, and celebrate the heritage of the site on a yearly basis. This conference will play an important role to expand these networks, further research and knowledge about the site, and remind people of Suriname about the site’s World Heritage and Outstanding Universal Value.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Schedule the conference and fundraise through the “friends” group to host the event
- Identify Jewish Heritage Researchers to be invited to speak at the conference

Performance Indicators: # of people that attend the conference

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

4 LESSON PLANS & EDUCATOR RESOURCES

Jodensavanne plays an important role in youth education and this not only supports the mission of the site but also a strategic tool to raise awareness about the site and attract more "friends", researchers, and visitors. By creating lesson plans and educator resources for teachers in Suriname and around the world, thousands of children and their families will be introduced to the site and learn how they can support the site by becoming a "friend" or visiting the site.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop lesson plans and educator resources for different ages and host on the site's website
- Distribute the lesson plans and resources to schools in Suriname and Jewish schools around the world

Performance Indicator: # of lesson plan and resource downloads

5 FIELD TRIPS, STUDY TOURS, AND VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

Jodensavanne regularly hosts field trips and study tours but these are customized based on inquiries from school groups. To grow this market, specific programs/itineraries need to be developed that can be used to promote the site as an ideal location for field trips and week-long study tours. Also volunteer activities should be organized and promoted including monthly group clean ups and individual long term volunteer internships for international gap year travelers that will be asked to pay a volunteer fee.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop field trip and sample week-long study tour programs and fees
- Develop volunteer activities and fees
- Post programs on the site's website

Performance Indicator: Revenue from educational and volunteer travelers

6 MOBILE APP WITH AUDIO GUIDE & AUGMENTED REALITY

A mobile app for the Jodensavanne site would greatly enhance the visitor experience. This app could offer visitors an audio guide of the site, augmented reality to see what the settlement would have looked like historically, and a way for visitors to research ancestry and the stories behind the burial sites. Every gravestone creates a unique opportunity to share a story about the heritage of the site including those that were enslaved on the plantation. A potential scavenger hunt could also be included on the app to provide "edutainment" for children visitors.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop the mobile app with the support of IT company and researchers
- Promote the app on the website and at the site entrance

Performance Indicators: # of app downloads

DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

7 WEEKEND SCHEDULED BOAT TOURS WITH CERTIFIED GUIDES

One of the most popular ways to visit Jodensavanne is by taking a scenic boat ride from Paramaribo to the site. This type of tour is generally reserved for organized tour groups that book through a local tour company. To increase the number of visitors to the site, especially the Surinamese residents of Paramaribo, the site should partner with a private tour company to offer regularly scheduled boat tours with a certified guide that is knowledgeable about the site on the weekend. This would allow couples and small families to visit the site by boat at an affordable price.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Establish a concession agreement with a private tour company to offer this tour on a consistent basis
- Promote the tour on the site's website and through social media and public relations

Performance Indicator: # of visitors booking tour

8 REGIONAL DESTINATION MGMT ORGANIZATION

Creating a Regional Destination Management Organization (DMO) made up of the three communities surrounding the area of Jodensavanne will create a more comprehensive visitor experience that combines the site with other nearby attractions. The community of Redi Doti is already in discussions with two other neighboring communities to try and establish a regional tourism organization. By supporting this effort, Jodensavanne site will also benefit as more visitors discover the region.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Organize a meeting with tourism leaders of the three communities to establish the DMO and agree to add a visitor fee to guest bills to support the financial sustainability of the organization.
- Develop day and multi-day packages to the region that include Jodensavanne and other nearby attractions

Performance Indicator: DMO established

9 LAUNCH A REGIONAL BRANDING AND MARKETING CAMPAIGN

An aggressive and creative branding and marketing campaign is needed to promote the region surrounding Jodensavanne as a tourism destination and as a perfect location. The campaign should include the development of a Regional tourism Brand and digital marketing assets including a website for the region that helps visitors find information and book their visits to the destination.

Actions needed to achieve this goal include:

- Develop a Regional Marketing Plan that identifies target markets, activities, and key marketing performance indicators
- Develop a Regional Brand, website, and marketing materials that will inspire visitation and increase length of stay to the region.

Performance Indicators: 20% increase in visitors to the region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the People and Government of Japan for the financial support from the World Heritage Programmes for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and for Sustainable Tourism and in the implementation of “SIDS Capacity Building Project: Safeguarding Heritage in the Caribbean - through Developing Sustainable Tourism Strategies”

Also thank you to the project steering committee:

- *Ms. Sachiko Haraguchi, Coordinator, World Heritage Programme for SIDS, UNESCO CLT/WHC*
- *Mr. Yuri Peshkov, Programme Specialist UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean*
- *Mr. Alessandro Martinotti, Project Officer UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean*
- *Mr Shefferon Kartowikromo, Secretary General National Commission for UNESCO*
- *Mr. Stephen Fokké , Secretary of Jodensavanne Foundation, Director Suriname Built Heritage Foundation, Site Manager of the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo*
- *Mr. Harrold Sijlbing, Chair Jodensavanne Foundation*
- *Ms. Claudine Sakimin, Coordinator Nature Conservation Division, Site Manager of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR)*
- *Ms. Jo-Ann Misiekaba Deputy Director of Tourism*
- *Ms. Rachel Tsie-A-Foeng, Department of Tourism*
- *Ms Rianne Doelahasori, Department of Tourism*

And special thanks to the tourism and World Heritage stakeholders that hosted site visits with the steering committee and those that attended the Tourism Strategy Workshop on July 19th and 20th in Paramaribo.

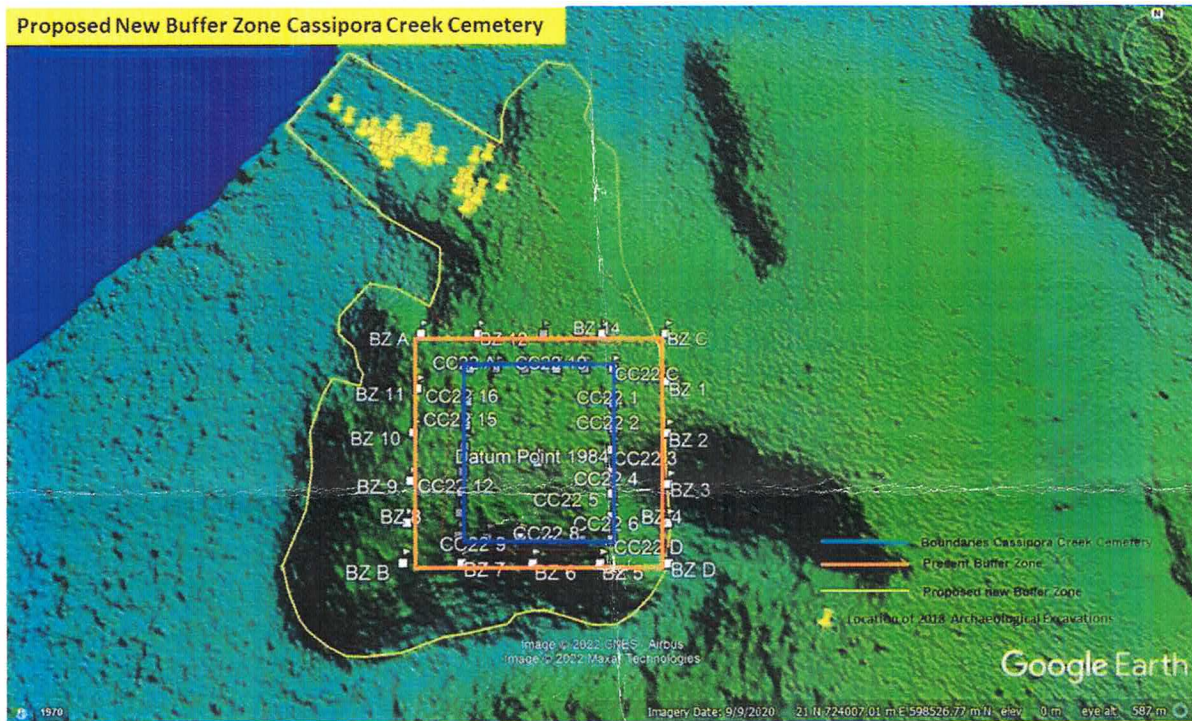
This Sustainable Tourism Strategy and Destination Development Plans were drafted by international tourism consultant, Chris Seek from Solimar International



TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN

Approval of Extension of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery Buffer Zone

This is to affirm, that on Saturday 12th of November 2022 a village meeting (krutu) was held at Redi Doti. In this krutu the villagers approved the extension of the Cassipora Creek Cemetery buffer zone component part towards the edges of the hill on which the old Jewish cemetery is located and towards the Suriname River, to facilitate and ensure future archaeological research of the historic Cassipora Creek settlement of the 1660's, as presented on the map below.



On behalf of the Village Board of Redi Doti,

Marchano Stuger

Village Chief (Captain)

Redi Doti, February 3, 2023

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION, MELITA CHELIUS (JODENSAVANNE RIVER RESORT) AND VILLAGE BOARD OF REDI DOTI REGARDING BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT OF JODENSAVANNE

Preamble

This agreement finds its basis in the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Jodensavanne Foundation and the village board of Redi Doti dated 11 April 2021, regarding the co-management of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site, the decisions taken at the meeting between the Jodensavanne Foundation, the village board of Redi Doti and the Chelius family dated 9 October 2016, concerning the construction of the Jodensavanne River Resort, and the agreement between the village board of Redi Doti and Melita Chelius [hereinafter Jodensavanne River Resort or JRR] dated 20 January 2017 regarding the utilizing and exploitation of a piece land bordering Jodensavanne.

The Jodensavanne Foundation, hereinafter referred to as SJS, Melita Chelius [JRR], and the village board of Redi Doti, hereinafter referred to as DBRD, recognizes as neighbors each other's right to exist and aim with this agreement a sustainable conservation and protection of the cultural heritage of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site and a sustainable tourism development of the Redi Doti area for mutual benefit and respect.

The parties agree the following before the village board of Redi Doti.

Article 1. Buffer Zone Management

All parties recognize and respect the Jodensavanne buffer zone and its function around the Jodensavanne area and will refrain from all activities (such as infrastructure, construction and planting) that involve a threat or an encroachment of the buffer zone.

The buffer zone between Jodensavanne and the Jodensavanne River Resort will be clearly visible marked by signs.

Article 2. Authority and Enforcement

This agreement is binding for all 3 parties. The village board of Redi Doti will exercise its authority and will keep watch over the enforcement of this agreement in letter and spirit.

Article 3. Disputes

SJS and JRR will try to resolve any disputes between them regarding the buffer zone or otherwise, in good neighborliness. In the event of an unsatisfactory solution, the village board of Redi Doti will serve as an appeal body to mediate between the parties in order to settle the disputes.

Article 4. Consultation

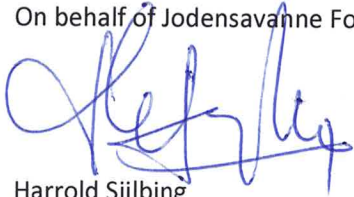
Consultations will be held biannually between the village board of Redi Doti, Melita Chelius [JRR] and the Jodensavanne Foundation. If necessary or desired, mid-term deliberations can be held.

Article 5. Visits to Jodensavanne

Parties will make written arrangements regarding visitation to the neighboring Jodensavanne by visitors of the Jodensavanne River Resort.

Thus agreed in three fold at Paramaribo, dated 8 February 2023.

On behalf of Jodensavanne Foundation,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Harrold Sijlbing', written over a horizontal line.

Harrold Sijlbing
Chairman

Melita Chelius [Jodensavanne River Ressort],

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Melita Chelius', written over a horizontal line.

On behalf of the Village Board of Redi Doti,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Marchano Stuger', written over a horizontal line.

Marchano Stuger
Village Chief (Captain)